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A Little Journey to Historic Lands

By WM. H. MAHER

A DAY WITH THOMAS JEFFERSON

At the foot of the Blue Ridge mountains, about 115 miles from Washington, and 75 miles west of Richmond, Va., lies a little town whose lamp was lighted more than one hundred and twenty-five years ago, and is still burning brightly because of the great name, and fame, and talents of him who breathed upon it with living fire.

Charlottesville, Virginia.

It is the town of Charlottesville, where in former days men came from across the seas and with uncovered heads paid homage to one of the three greatest men of that century. The three men of the Revolution were Washington, Franklin, Jefferson. Which was the greatest I cannot guess, but these three stand head and shoulders above all others, not only of the America of that day, but of all Europe.

About three miles from the railroad station, over a road that was painfully steep, but was magnificent in the glorious colors of an October foliage, one climbs towards a stately mansion, while beside him ride the ghostly figures of the great men who passed this way to receive counsel or pay homage to the living occupant of the house a century ago.

This shade was James Madison, that was James Monroe, there were General

ENTRANCE TO MONTICELLO

Lafayette, Patrick Henry, John Randolph—all climbing up this spur of the mountain to honor themselves by paying their tribute of respect to that lover of liberty, that hater of aristocracy and tyranny—

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

It is a beautiful ride, if the driver be merciful to his horses, and most of the way the woods on both sides shut out the world from view, till one reaches the noble entrance, where a bright faced colored woman emerges from the lodge to swing wide the gates, as if saying, Welcome.

But we are still far from the top and the mansion. There is a long ride beside a stone wall that is covered with honeysuckle vines; under trees that seem sad and lonesome; past a little plot, protected by a high iron fence, where the white stones seem to be keeping eternal vigil, and where we dismount, with heads uncovered, to look upon the graves of Jefferson and his loved ones.

There stands the monument which was erected not so very long ago. Jefferson's grandson erected a stone the year after his grandfather's death. It was chipped away by relic hunters, and in 1851 was replaced by another of the same pattern. During the civil war this was carried off in small bits in the pockets of visitors. The ground was allowed to fall into decay, and there was no stone left that was not broken or defaced. In 1878 congress appropriated five thousand dollars to restore the tomb and erect a monument after the design found in Jefferson's papers, the public to have free access there. The work was done under the direction of Secretary of State William M. Evarts, and the simple shaft was unveiled by President Hayes, in the presence of his cabinet and a large attendance of distinguished men.

The inscription is that which he said would be the most gratifying to him "could the dead feel any interest in monuments."

Here was buried
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Author of the Declaration of American Independence,
Of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom,
And Father of the University of Virginia.

Step softly and reverently here, good friend; perchance spirits are hovering near. That soft murmur of the breeze through the branches of this old oak, that he loved so dearly, may be but the whisper of the Spirit of Liberty murmuring Jefferson's motto: "Rebellion to Tyrants is Obedience to God."

We return to our carriage and continue the road until we reach some small farm lodges at the foot of the steps looking up the terraces. Here we leave the carriage and walk up the steps by easy degrees until at last we are on the level, and before us, in simple graudeur, stands the Mecca of our desires, Monticello (in Italian, Little Mountain).

Monticello (the mountain) is 580 feet high. It slopes eastward one and a half miles to the Rivanna River. The top of the mountain was leveled off, making a plain 600 by 200 feet. The mountain slopes gently from this lawn from every side; one hundred feet from the eastern end stands the mansion.

Jefferson inherited nineteen hundred acres of land from his father, but by 1774 he had increased his landed possessions to five thousand acres. Of this tract two hundred and fifteen acres now belong to the owner of the house, a New Yorker, Jefferson P. Levy, who uses it as a summer home. The house is not open to the public at any time, but occasionally visitors are allowed to go through it.

The view from the top of the mountain is sublime. One has to read the letters of Jefferson to his children, when public duty took him away from home, to learn how he loved this spot, and how its beauties had entered his soul. Picture yourself standing here at the season when nature has put on her most gorgeous and most brilliant colors, and turning from the southwest to the northeast, where the horizon is unbroken, save by one solitary mountain peak distant by air-line forty-seven miles. West and southwest the space is filled by irregular mountains. From west to northeast no mountain interposes between you and the base of the Blue Ridge, which sinks below the horizon eighty or one hundred miles distant. Two mountains are seen to the northwest—one ten, the other forty miles off. This is the view so much admired.

Designed by Himself.

The mansion was designed by himself and is of the Doric order of Grecian architecture, with heavy cornices and massive balustrades. The interior is in the Ionic style. With its projecting porticos east and west, the width of the house is one hundred feet each way. It was the finest mansion in that section of the state. Its hospitality was famous, being particularly noted for its dinners and the balls given there in the early days. It was thirty-two years in building; begun in 1770, it was not finished until 1802, and cost altogether, according to Jefferson's account books, about $7,200. The bricks were made on the ground by his own slaves; the frame, flooring and most of the woodwork was made from timber cut and dressed on the place. Every nail was made on the plantation, forged by his own colored boys.

This is a very sketchy outline of the story of the house that stands here in mute but eloquent grandeur, telling of him who was its master living, and who, being dead, yet speaks. Let us turn back the pages a few leaves and read something of the story of his wonderful life.

Thomas Jefferson was a descendant of Peter Jefferson, a Welshman, whose family came to Virginia at a very early date. His mother was of a good Scotch family of wealth and influence; her father was Isham Randolph, one of the richest tobacco lords in the state. Thomas was her third child and born April 13, 1743. His father died in 1757 and his mother in 1776.

Peter Jefferson (the father) was a man of great physical strength and of strong character. He had great influence over his son, who spoke of him frequently during his long life, and always with pride and veneration. Of his mother he rarely made mention, and he speaks of himself at the age of fourteen as if his mother was a nonentity. He says: "At fourteen years of age the whole care and direction of myself was thrown on myself entirely, without a relative or friend qualified to advise or guide me."

He made use of his liberty that came to him through the death of his father to change his school, and he went to William and Mary college, at Williamsburg, in 1760. He took with him "all the requisites of a successful student—perfect health, good habits, and an inquisitive intellect. He went from a pure and honest home, where he had learned nothing but what was good and honorable, and had passed through a course of preparation under careful and conscientious teachers."

Jefferson at College.

When Jefferson started for William and Mary college on horseback, a five days' ride, he had never been farther than twenty miles from home, had never seen a town of more than twenty houses, and his acquaintances had been very few. Yet within a few months we see this awkward youth of seventeen the favored and frequent companion of Governor Fauquier, the most elegant and accomplished gentleman Virginia had ever seen; of Doctor William Small, the most learned man in the colony, and of George Wythe, the leader of its bar. Why these men should have thus selected this unsophisticated student for their companion must be left to conjecture, but it was from them he received his culture and his first knowledge of the world.

This mention of Williamsburg tempts me to stop here and speak of that old town, but in my journeys I shall come there later, and will then devote some space to that historic spot.

George Wythe was afterwards chancellor of Virginia; a man of great ability, wisdom and conscience. He was among the first to denounce slavery, and early emancipated his own slaves. With him for a daily associate Jefferson became a lawyer, and in 1763 entered Wythe's office as a student.

Jefferson prepared for the study of law by mastering Latin and Greek; he used to tell his grandchildren that when he was a law student he kept a clock opposite his bed, and his rule was to get up in the summer mornings as soon as he could see what o'clock it was, and begin his day's work at once. In winter he rose at five and went to bed at nine.

Jefferson as a Lawyer.

Early in the year 1767, about the time of his twenty-fourth birthday, he was admitted to the bar and began at once the practice of his profession. He was not compelled to wait for clients. His business was so good that he doubled his estate in seven years. It is very evident that the young attorney must have had the confidence of the community.

Curtis, in his book, The True Thomas Jefferson, from which I am taking most of these facts, says of him at this period:

"His keen observations, quick perceptions, and inquisitive nature qualified him for the law. He had tireless industry, method, learning, skill and rapidity in handling books, and that instinct of research which led him to the fact he wanted as the hound scents the game, a serenity of temper, a habit of noting everything upon paper in such a way that his fund of knowledge could be rapidly arranged and brought into action, a ready sympathy with a client's mind, and the faculty of stating a case with clearness and brevity. He was no orator. His vocal organs were defective, and if he spoke in a tone much above that of conversation, his voice soon became husky and his articulation difficult.

The Beginning of the Revolution.

When he finished his law studies in 1768 the advent of a new governor made necessary the election of a new house of burgesses and Jefferson, then twenty-five years of age, was elected to this. George Washington was elected at the same time and they took their seats in May, 1769. On the third day of that session was introduced the famous four resolutions, which was the first formal act of rebellion committed in the American colonies. They were (1): No taxation without representation; (2) advocating the co-operation of the colonies in seeking redress for their wrongs; (3) remonstrating against the injustice of sending accused persons away from the colony for trial; (4) advocating a formal remonstrance to the king.

The governor at once dissolved the house, but the members did not depart. Aggressive movements were decided upon at a meeting of six or eight patriots of whom Washington and Jefferson were two. Jefferson and Patrick Henry were appointed a committee to correspond with the colonies, and they proposed the appointment of delegates to meet in a general congress. "It was acceded to," says Jefferson; "Philadelphia was selected as the place, and the 5th of September for the time of meeting." Thus, there and then, in the little room in the Williamsburg tavern, "was conceived and born that body whose resolutions were to separate the American colonies from the mother country, and establish a precedent which has been gratefully emulated by all the other republics in the world."

A state convention was called at Richmond, to which Jefferson was a delegate, but he was detained by sickness. He had drawn up a document (which he afterward used as his model for the Declaration of Independence) which was laid before the convention, and was ordered to be printed in pamphlet form under the title: "A Summary View of the Rights of British America." This pamphlet found its way to England and was declared to be treasonable, and Jefferson had the honor of being one of the first men in the American colonies to be publicly denounced and proscribed.

Elected to Congress.

In the year 1770 his house at Shadwell was destroyed by fire and Jefferson then moved to Monticello, where his preparations for a residence were sufficiently advanced to enable him to make it his permanent abode. In 1772 he married Martha Skelton, who had been left a widow at a very age, being only twenty-three at her second marriage. She is described as having been very beautiful, well educated and a great reader. They had six children, all of them girls; the first child, Martha, and the fourth, Mary, alone surviving infancy.

In the year 1775 Jefferson went to Philadelphia as a member of the first congress, traveling on horseback. He

MONTICELLO, HOME OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.

was thirty-two years of age; there were only two men younger in the congress. John Adams says: The new member was welcomed, as he brought with him a reputation for literature, science and a happy talent for composition. It was whispered about that, in addition to Latin and Greek, he understood French, Italian and Spanish, and was learning German; that he could calculate an eclipse, survey an estate; tie an artery, plan an edifice, try a case, break a horse, dance a minuet and play the violin. But with all his versatility, as stated before, he lacked the power of oratory. Like St. Paul, his pen was powerful but his tongue was weak.

His colleagues soon called his talent for composition into practical use. In May the Virginia Convention passed resolutions of independence, and on the 7th of June Richard Henry Lee submitted them to congress, and moved a formal declaration of independence.

The form in which this declaration should be presented to the world was deemed highly important, and a committee of five was elected by ballot—Jefferson, Franklin, Adams, Roger Sherman, and R. R. Livingston. Jefferson received the largest number of votes, and became chairman of the most important committee appointed by the Continental congress. "Writings of his were handed about," says Adams, "remarkable for the peculiar felicity of expression."

Writing Declaration of Independence.

Jefferson was designated to prepare the draft of the declaration, and was engaged eighteen days upon the task. He first submitted his manuscript to Adams and Franklin, who suggested some verbal changes of no importance. Adams says: "I was delighted with its high tone, and the flights of oratory in which it abounded, especially that concerning negro slavery, which I knew his southern brethren would never suffer to pass."

Jefferson, taking up the story here, says: "I then wrote a fair copy, reported it to the committee, and from them, unaltered, to congress."

The three days' discussion that followed in the house were critical and caustic. Congress suppressed eighteen sentences, amended ten, and added six. The paragraph denouncing slavery, which Jefferson had prepared with so much eloquence, was omitted. The Declaration was adopted late on Thursday afternoon, July 4.

The draft of the Declaration as submitted by Jefferson to the committee, and the desk upon which it was written, are still preserved in the department of state at Washington, but the chair in which Hancock presided over the discussion, and the table on which the Declaration was signed are in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, where we saw them two weeks later than our visit to Monticello.

To have written that immortal document were glory enough for one man. Well did Jefferson live up to his reputation for having, as Adams says, "a peculiar felicity of expression." What is there in the literature of the world, outside of the Bible, that can compare with it in its simplicity, yet forcefulness, and in its dignity and calmness? What a beacon light it has been to struggling humanity since that day. What a power it has exerted, in dethroning kings and aristocrats, and in uplifting the flower of every nation: the common people!

This was his great masterpiece, but it was only one incident in his long and shining career. The list of good things accomplished under his leadership is too long for a newspaper article. He inaugurated the demolition of the Church Establishment in Virginia, and secured the Freedom of Religion. He overthrew the law of entail, which had been fastened here from England. He secured the passage of the law forbidding the importation of slaves.

In 1779 he was elected governor of Virginia and re-elected in 1780, resigning in 1781, when he was again elected delegate to congress, and re-elected in 1783. Mrs. Jefferson died in 1782. In 1784 he was appointed minister to France to act conjointly with John Adams and Benjamin Franklin in negotiating treaties of commerce with foreign nations. While in France, in 1789, he was appointed secretary of state by President Washington. He was elected vice president in 1796 and President in 1801, re-elected in 1804, retiring in 1809. During his first term he made the treaty for the purchase of the Louisiana territory.

Retiring from the Presidency in 1809, he lived for seventeen years at Monticello, dying July 4, 1826. These years were very largely devoted to the cause of education and to the founding of the one great desire of his heart, the University of Virginia.

No one can learn that the latest years of his life were clouded by debts and financial troubles, without feeling sore that this should have been permitted. So much of his life had been given to the country that his personal affairs had suffered badly, and his death, at the age of 84, was embittered by worry for the future of his child and grandchildren. It is not a pleasant subject to think upon. Verily, republics are ungrateful!

Jefferson's Appearance.

It needs but to add a word new to get the real Jefferson before you. I can give no reason why, but I always thought of Jefferson as of medium stature, rather slight figure, and somewhat delicate face. Perhaps you have had some such picture in your mind, too. If so, we were wrong. In 1824 Daniel Webster visited Monticello, and thus described Jefferson's personal appearance:

"Mr. Jefferson is above six feet high, of an ample long frame, rather thin and spare. His head is set rather forward on his shoulders, and his neck being rather long, there is, when he is walking or conversing, an habitual protrusion of it. It is still well covered with hair, which, having once been red, and now turning gray, is of an indistinct sandy color. His eyes are small, very light; his chin is rather long but not pointed; his nose small, and the nostrils a little elevated; his mouth is well formed and still filled with teeth; it wears an expression of contentment and benevolence; his limbs are uncommonly long, his hands and feet very large, and his wrists of an extraordinary size. His general appearance indicates an extraordinary degree of health, vivacity and spirit."

As mentioned above, he gave the later years of his life to founding the University of Virginia; if you wish, we will drive through the grounds and among the buildings of this honored seat of learning at a future day, before we say "good-bye" to Jefferson.

WHEN JOHN CHINAMAN IMITATED THE DARKY

"Whatever may be said about the Chinese, one thing in their favor is their honesty," said a man who has traveled. "I have been told that one reason for this is because theft is a capital offense in China, and the average Chinaman is honest because he has been taught from youth up that if he steals he will lose his head. However, if you will talk to people who reside on the Pacific slope and who are loudest in their cries in favor of the exclusion of Chinese labor they will tell you that as a class the Chinese are honest. They work for a mere pittance and can live on nothing, but they are not thieves.

"Some years ago when I was in California I was told a story illustrative of Chinese honesty. A negro cook of Los Angeles had given notice of his intention to give up his place, and a Chinaman had been employed to succeed him. The lady of the house instructed the Chinaman to go to the kitchen and work with the negro for a couple of days in order to learn from him the methods followed in cooking in that particular household. 'Now, John,' said the lady to the Chinaman, 'I want you to do just what the negro does and thus learn how we want our work performed.'

"Accepting this order, the Chinaman proceeded to his duties. A couple of days later the negro gave up his place and the Chinaman was left alone in the kitchen. The lady of the house did not go to the kitchen until three days after the negro had left. To her surprise she found on one of the tables a small pile of flour, a pile of potatoes, a number of slices of raw ham, and, in fact, samples of everything in the food line which had been eaten there for the past several days.

"'What in the world does this mean, John?' she called out to the celestial. 'Well, you tellee me to do what nigger do; every morning niggee pour little flour on table, den he pour out little rice, den he keep out little ham. Chinee must do what nigger do, you say.' Then it dawned upon the lady that before each meal the negro cook had reserved a portion of the uncooked food for himself and had carried it away—had stolen it. The Chinaman, in literally obeying the orders given him to do what the negro did, had also taken 'toll,' but, unlike the negro, had neglected to make way with his booty, but left it on the table, and before each meal had added to the accumulation, thus proving that while the yellow man was a good imitator he was a sorry thief."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Apprehensive.

"Do you think the Panama canal will be a good thing?"

"I don't know," answered Mr. Dustin Stax. "There is so much prejudice against graft that good things are getting scarcer every year."—Washington Star.

Not Difficult.

"I find it hard to distinguish between a common cold and influenza," said the young physician.

"Oh, that's easy enough," rejoined the old doctor. "Make the diagnosis in accord with the patient's financial standing."—Chicago News.

THE GREEN SINGING-BOOK.

I don't know how to read the words,
Nor how the black things go.
But if you stand it up, and sing,
You never have to know.

The music sounds alike each time
When grown-up people play;
But every time I sing myself,
It sounds a different way.

And when I've sung the book all through
And every page all round,
I stand it upside down and sing,
To hear how that will sound.

I sing how all the things outside
The window look to me;
The shiny wrinkles in the road,—
And then about my Tree.

I sing about the city, too;
The noises, and the wheels,
And windows blinking at the sun—
I sing the way it feels.

And if a sparrow flies across,
I put him in the song.
I sing whatever happens in,
To make it last for long.

I sing about the things I think
Of almost everything.
Sometimes I don't know what to think,
—Till I begin to sing.

—Josephine Preston Peabody in Harper's.

TROTTING RACES AT LONDON

Horses Are Placed on Their Marks in the Handicap Heats.

"As trotting races are conducted in England," remarked a follower of the grand circuit who has been on a vacation trip, "there is a great similarity to an athletic meet here. The horses were placed on their marks in the handicaps, as we do the sprinters, and the local winners meet in a final for the purse. The Englishmen take a great interest in the meetings, and in the lack of time classes the system of handicapping struck me as being a good one. At all the tracks I found horses with marks from the United States, and I used to wonder what they thought of the new deal they were up against. For one thing, they do not have to go as many heats as here, and the "laying up" evil is unknown. There were many half bred trotters raised in England on the tracks, too, and those of the pony stamp had speed as well as more action than most of our home stock—in fact our pony trotters are an accident and not fostered by the breeders.

"There is a newly formed Association of Trotting Horse Owners, and one of the meetings I attended from London was in October, at Imber Court Park, Thames Ditton. To give an idea how they do it, the event was the October one mile handicap, with forty-one entries, to be trotted in four heats, the winners and the two fastest losers being entitled to compete in the final. This entailed separate timing, but everything worked out nicely, if rather slowly to our ideas. The trotters to qualify were N. Wood's Buster Brown (owed 200 yards), 2:42 1-5; F. Gedge's Charlie Dean (owed 95 yards), 2:42 4-5; J. Carter's Baker Boy (owed 165 yards), 2:45½; E. Robinson's Eddie R. (owed 160 yards), 2:39; W. Buckley's Doris (owed 130 yards), 2:39 4-5, and W. S. Fritty's Gamecock (owed 130 yards), 2:43½.

"Well, Buster Brown was the favorite, the bookmakers holding him out, in the English way of making book, by offering 2 to 1 upward, 'bar one.' It was dark before the horses could be got on their marks for the final, and the late start spoiled the race, for in the dusk the field seemed a blur, as though in a fog. Gamecock came down the stretch in the lead and was cheered as the winner, but after a protest he was disqualified for crossing and the race awarded to Eddie R., who had his owner on the reins. There were no kicks and everyone hurried off to belated dinners in seeming good spirits.

SLAVERY IN OLD ILLINOIS

Some of the early laws for the regulation of slavery in what is now Illinois were curious and interesting. In Prof. N. Dwight Harris' book on the subject the author says that in 1803 it was found necessary to provide some legal status for the numerous indentured negroes. "Under the provisions of this code all male negroes under 15 years of age, either owned or acquired, must serve till the age of 35; women till 32. Children born to persons of color during the period of service could also be bound out—the boys for thirty years and the girls for twenty-eight. All slaves brought into the territory were obliged to serve the full term of their contracts."

Slaves were easily imposed upon. "Most of the settlers owned slaves and were anxious to get as much service out of them as possible. They registered them for periods of servitude far in excess of the legal limit, many being booked to serve from forty to sixty and even ninety-nine years. Ninian Edwards, the first governor of the territory, registered his slaves as follows: Rose, 23 years of age, for fifteen years; Antony, 40 years for fifteen years; Maria, 15, for forty-five years; Jesse, 23, for thirty-five years. The ignorant negroes were deceived into believing that it was right to bind themselves for such long periods.

"Even at this early day kidnaping had begun. Negroes whose terms of service were about to expire were seized and carried off to the south and sold into servitude more wretched than before. The hiring of negroes to work in salt mines, legalized by statute in 1814, served as a pretext for holding slaves in other parts of the state. 'To roll a barrel of salt once a year or to put salt into a salt cellar was sufficient excuse,' says Governor Flower, 'for any man to hire a slave and to raise a field of corn.'"

Wholesome food, sufficient clothing and lodging were to be provided for each slave. The outfit for a servant was enumerated as follows: "A coat, waist coat, a pair of breeches, one pair of shoes, two pairs of stockings, a hat and a blanket." No provision was made for a future increase and there was no penalty for failure to provide the original outfit. Lazy or indifferent servants might, on an order from the justice of the county, be punished by whipping.

SOME FAMOUS PENS.

Ordinary quill pens were used for signing the Portsmouth treaty. The preliminaries of peace between France and Germany and the subsequent treaty of Frankfort were signed by Bismarck with elaborately prepared golden pens. The pen used for the Versailles preliminaries was presented by ladies of fashion, and the treaty of Frankfort was signed by a pen presented to Bismarck by a South German admirer and is now in the Bismarck museum at Schonhausen.

The drawing up of the Russo-Japanese treaty in two languages, French and English, not the mother tongues of the high contracting powers, is a departure from modern usage. Until about the beginning of the eighteenth century treaties between the European powers were as a general rule written in Latin. Since that time it has become customary for the representatives of countries speaking different languages to prepare treaties in the tongue of each of the contracting parties in parallel columns. As an exception to the general rule most of the treaties of the United States with Russia are written in French.

LONDON'S BIG SIX.

There are six women in London with tact, brains and experience enough to form the government or run any great industry from the London & Northwestern railway to the Times—Lady Lugard, Lady Aberdeen, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Lady St. Heller, Lady Jersey and Lady Warwick.—Grand Magazine.

The ACCOMPLICE

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By FREDERICK TREVOR HILL

V.

I will not say I did not question the propriety of my visit to the Shaw farm, but I certainly never doubted it. I had every reason to believe that the majority of the jurors were more or less familiar with the house and its surroundings. Indeed, all had seen the place, and I was the only candidate who had not even heard of it. To my mind, it seemed not only proper but necessary that I should qualify myself to understand the coming testimony by personally inspecting the scene, especially since Mr. Barstow's objection had deprived me of an official opportunity. The fact that I had already been sworn as a juror made no difference in my opinion, for there could be nothing in the mere exterior of the place to influence me one way or the other, and I felt entirely justified in equipping myself with the information which my associates already possessed.

I did not reason this out at the time, but I knew I felt it instinctively, and, despite the outcome, and the fact that ignorance of the law is no excuse, I still maintain I was justified in doing exactly what I planned to do.

It was dark by the time I reached the house, but I recognized it at once by the three stately poplars. It was an unpretentious building, standing well within its own grounds, which were separated from the highway by a tall box hedge. This and the big poplars obstructed the view from the road, and, although I leaned far out of the buggy, I could see nothing of the veranda of which Gilbert had spoken. I therefore stopped the horse a few rods further down the road, and, standing up, looked back, but the little I could see convinced me that the veranda and the windows in question must be at the rear. Disappointed with the poor view I had obtained, I was driving on again when I noticed the wagonshed of which Miss Frayne had spoken, and I at once determined to leave the horse there and walk back for another look at the house. With this idea, I drove into the shed, tied my horse, and, climbing the fence on the other side of the road, approached the house behind a fringe of trees which screened it from the farm buildings. When I emerged I found myself quite close to the veranda, which extended across part of the building, with three windows of the second story opening upon its roof. Two of them undoubtedly opened into Mr. Shaw's private study, and the other into Miss Emory's private study, but which I had no means of knowing. It was evident at a glance that no one could reach the roof from the veranda roof without the assistance of a rope or ladder, for the upper windows had neither coping nor shutters, and the eaves of the roof projected so far that any one scaling the wall would find himself cooped up under the eaves. The veranda roof likewise projected far beyond the supporting columns, and the most skillful descent would require a drop of at least five feet into the flower-beds below. All this merely corroborated what Gilbert had told the jury, and I was about to return to the road when I noticed that one end of the veranda was not visible from where I stood. I therefore moved out of the shadow of the trees and stepped towards the house. I soon discovered that the part of the roof which had been hidden from my view presented very much the same appearance as the front, except that I could now see a wing or annex of the house with a door leading into what might be the kitchen. There was a window between this door and the veranda, and it occurred to me that an active person might possibly make use of the shutters in descending from the veranda roof. To investigate this more closely I moved forward, and in doing so stepped on a piece of glass, which broke under my foot, and at the same instant a startled exclamation sounded almost in my ear.

Instinctively I flattened myself against the wall of the house, and as I did so the window beside me opened and a small piece of glass tinkled to the ground.

"It's nothing but bits of this broken pane dropping out," answered a woman's voice. "If you don't get your nerves under better control you'll do a power of mischief yet."

The speaker drew a chair to the window and sat down facing me. I could not see her, but had I stepped from the wall she would have instantly discovered me.

"I don't want to do any mischief," faltered the other voice. "All I want is to be left alone."

"Well, you can't be left alone," retorted the first speaker. "And you won't be; so you might just as well make up your mind not to be a silly fool. There's nothing to be afraid of."

"Oh, Miss Mapes! Do you really think so?"

Mapes? Where had I heard that name? Instantly Gilbert's reference to Miss Madeleine Mapes recurred to my mind. This was the housekeeper whose name he had asked us to remember.

"I don't think it—I know it!"

Miss Mapes' tone was domineering but reassuring, and from the silence which followed I began to hope that the conversation had ended when the nervous voice startled me again.

"But if they ask me more than you think?"

"They won't," Miss Mapes asserted. "But if they do, all you have to say is that you don't know."

"But I can't tell an untruth."

"Can't you?" sneered the housekeeper. "Then you're the only person I ever met who couldn't."

"But not under oath, Miss Mapes," the other woman quavered. "That's a crime."

"Well, murder's a worse crime."

"Yes, but——"

"You'll commit murder, Betty Field, if you take to talking! Nothing less than murder—mark my words!"

The housekeeper's tone was fierce and menacing, and I could almost see the other woman tremble.

"Suppose they should ask me if I ever saw it?"

"They never did ask you that—did they?"

"No. But the detective wanted to know if I'd ever seen her wearing a blue cloth skirt."

"Well, you never had—"

"No, but I saw you with it, and—"

"How do you know you did?" Miss Mapes interrupted, sharply. "You saw me with something in my hand—"

"It was in the furnace."

"Well, I don't care where it was. You don't know whose it was, or what it was, and nobody will find out that you saw anything unless you lose your head and blurt it out; and if you do, her blood will be upon you all the rest of your life, and you'll never wash it out with all your tears."

"Oh, Miss Mapes!"

"Oh, Miss Mapes, indeed!" sneered the housekeeper. "Work yourself into hysterics! Do! That's just the condition they want you in."

"Oh, please Miss Mapes! You know I'd do anything to help, but don't you think it would be safer to go back?"

"Yes, if you're afraid to stay here. But, for Heaven's sake, make up your mind one way or the other."

"Will you come?"

"I? Indeed I will not! But you'd better start now if you want to run away. You haven't a minute to lose."

"Oh, I can't. I daren't go without you."

"Then stay and keep your mouth shut!"

"But if they ask you?"

"They may ask and ask again, one and all, and much good it may do 'em. I can take care of myself."

The sound of a bell brought both women to their feet, and for a moment there was deep silence. Then Miss Mapes whispered:

"That's Barstow's man. I thought he'd come tonight. You stay here and listen to what I say. I'll go to the door."

I suppose a more quick-witted man would have risked discovery and escaped when he first heard the women talking, and I have no defense for my inaction save the fact that in the few seconds which developed this conversation I did not realize what was happening. Even when Miss Mapes started for the front door I still stood against the wall, my heart throbbing with excitement. Then suddenly the full purport of what I had heard burst upon me, and I stepped forward just as the kitchen door was thrown open, driving me behind it as it swung and penning me between it and the wall. I could hear someone pass out of the kitchen, and almost immediately my view was obstructed by the figure of a young woman who had placed herself close to the open window and against the wall exactly where I had first stood. I could not have escaped then without brushing her aside, although I might possibly have reached my horse without disclosing my identity, but I hesitated to risk the hue and cry which would be instantly raised and might end in my capture and humiliation. I also entertained the hope that I might not overhear any further embarrassing conversation, in which case there was nothing to be gained by beating an immediate retreat.

In this, however, I was doomed to speedy disappointment, for Miss Mapes was speaking as she re-entered the room with a light, and, although I shrank farther behind the door, I could hear every word she uttered.

"I don't think you quite understand our position in this matter, Miss Mapes," I heard the visitor reply.

"I understand it well enough," Miss Mapes retorted, curtly.

"I hardly think so," answered the visitor, pleasantly. "We are striving to do all we can for Miss Emory, but we cannot do our best work in the dark."

"Indeed!" snapped the housekeeper. "I should think darkness would favor lawyers' doings."

"I know you don't like the profession," laughed the man, good-naturedly. "But too little confidence is apt to be more dangerous than too much. Mr. Barstow most earnestly advised you to remain out of the state until the trial was over, and he cannot understand why you have returned."

"And I can't understand why he allowed Miss Emory to be indicted."

"My dear madam! He could not prevent it."

"Indeed! Then why was I bundled out of the way?"

"It was thought you might be compelled to give embarrassing testimony."

"Didn't he promise that if I went away no harm should happen her?"

"Who? Mr. Barstow? Perhaps he did. But don't you think what has happened is bad enough without making it any worse."

"I couldn't make it worse."

"Indeed, you could and will. Mr. Barstow has prepared his defense in the belief that you are safely outside the state and cannot be called as a witness. He has actually proceeded to trial counting on this fact, and it is no longer possible to obtain a postponement. Now, at the eleventh hour, you turn up and compel him to meet God knows what testimony; for I tell you very frankly that he has reason to believe you have never given him your full story. Can't you see how embarrassing, if not fatal, this move of yours may be?"

The speaker's tone was earnest and persuasive, and the girl, listening outside the window, leaned forward excitedly.

"Now, Mr. Hunt," Miss Mapes' voice replied, "you've had your say, and I'll have mine. I went away at Mr. Barstow's request for one and only one reason, and that was to protect Alice Emory. How has it protected her? Hardly a word of suspicion had been uttered against her when I left, and now she is on trial for her life. Mr. Barstow couldn't help it, couldn't he? Well, I don't believe he could, with the methods he's adopted, and I'm sick and tired of him and his methods. Why did he shut the girl's mouth and not allow her to utter a word since the day I went away?"

"Really, Miss Mapes, I can't discuss that. It's part of his policy."

"It's part of a bad policy, I say. He ought to have allowed her to tell everything she knew. I believe it was my going away which first started suspicion against her, and Betty Field's mysterious disappearance made more mischief, so we've come back to undo it."

"What! The Field girl hasn't come back, too?"

The question was an incredulous whisper of dismay.

"She certainly has," was the calm rejoinder. "She is here now."

"What! In this house? Good God!

The girl listening at the window clasped her hands and cowered as she heard the frightened exclamation, and for some seconds there was deep, silence. But when the man spoke again his voice had recovered its composure.

"Does the other side know you're here yet?" he inquired.

"I'm sure I don't know. Probably not."

"Then there's time yet. Make the most of it, Miss Mapes. Go, and take the Field girl with you. I've no doubt you've acted with the best possible intentions, but you're on the verge of making a terrible mistake."

"What? Go away and leave Miss Alice alone, and let them say what they please about our disappearance? Not much! I've done with Barstow!"

"Don't say that, Miss Mapes," the man protested; "Miss Emory has perfect confidence in him."

"Well, I haven't. He got her into this mess, and I won't trust him to get her out."

"Very well, madam"—the man's voice hardened with the words—"if this is your final decision you must take the consequences, whatever they may be. Mr. Barstow knows more about you than you think, and though he would very much regret to involve any one else in this case—and you will bear witness that he has always guarded your interests as scrupulously as though you were his client—he cannot be hampered in his defense, madam, and I tell you plainly he will not be."

"Bartsow says that, does he?" snapped the woman. "Well, you go back and tell him I'd rather trust a jury than him any day in the week, and you can tell him, too, that if I were dying for want of advice, and he was the only man in the world to give it, I'd die decently without it."

The girl cowering beneath the windowsill sank on the ground as she heard the housekeeper's impassioned words, and her stifled sobbing was plainly audible to me in the intense stillness. Then a chair grated along the kitchen floor as the visitor rose to his feet.

"It's too bad you should allow your personal prejudices to influence you at a time like this, Miss Mapes," he observed calmly but remonstratingly. "To interfere with a lawyer at an important crisis in a case of this sort is a serious matter. I don't know why you assume to be wiser than Mr. Barstow; but perhaps you have private reasons which are convincing. However, you have assumed the responsibility and must abide by it. I only hope it may not prove insupportable. Good-night."

"Good-night, Mr. Hunt. "I'll be here when anybody wants me."

The visitor made no audible reply, and I heard him cross the room, followed by the housekeeper.

The woman on the ground did not move at once, but at last she rose slowly and turned to the door. As she reached it Miss Mapes appeared upon the threshold. Instantly the younger woman flung herself into the housekeeper's arms.

"Oh, I'll do anything, say anything you wish, dear Miss Mapes!" she whispered, excitedly. "But, oh, I haven't any courage! I haven't any at all!"

Miss Mapes gathered the sobbing girl to her breast.

"I haven't any, either, child," she whispered, and her voice was choked with tears.

For a few moments they remained clasped in each other's embrace, and then the elder woman disengaged herself, and, supporting her companion, passed into the house.

The instant they disappeared I darted into the screen of trees, but I did not breathe easily again until the Shaw farmhouse lay many miles behind me.

VI.

I was tired and hungry when I reached home, but I could scarcely touch the tempting supper which awaited me, and when I tried to sleep, the end of an hour's wakeful tossing found me nervously excited and unstrung. At last I rose, and, wrapping a bathrobe about me, settled down at my study table to lose myself in work. But the papers I had left with such reluctance in the morning no longer had the slightest charm or interest. The realm of Persian poesy appeared empty and unreal beside the living, practical world with which I had been in touch. The drama and passion of fancy had become shadowy and dull when contrasted with the flesh-and-blood tragedy which had been forced upon my attention. All my delving in the past for remnants of forgotten lore seemed petty in the light of my newly-acquired responsibilities, and, instead of calming my nerves by returning to familiar themes, I merely developed a fine contempt for them and for myself as a foolish potterer with matters not worth while.

At last, exhausted by the fruitless effort to divert my mind, I abandoned the attempt and settled back in my armchair to review the events of the day with such calmness as I could command. It was idle to deny that my desire for first-hand information had placed me in a very embarrassing, if not a humiliating, position. The gravity of the situation, however, aided me to a solution, for as I thought over what I had heard I saw that I could not conscientiously retain my seat in the jury box. As this aspect of the affair dawned upon me, all my irritation and nervousness disappeared, and with an apologetic good-night to my abused volumes I returned to bed, and straightway fell asleep.

Immediately after breakfast the next morning I started out to find Judge Dudley and tender my resignation from the jury, and, much to my delight, I learned that his honor's residence was only a few miles from Hefryville.

At the judge's house, however, I was informed that the owned had gone to the city and would not return until Monday evening after the adjournment of court. Though disappointed at this I was not discouraged, and, learning that the prosecutor lived near Pollicet, I resolved to tell him why I could take no further part in the Emory case, and ask him to present my excuse to the court. The journey to Pollicet would spoil a morning's work, but I knew it would save me the longer trip to Melton on Monday, and until I had disposed of this business I had little hope of concentrating my mind on other things.

But at Pollicet I met with another disappointment. Mr. Gilbert, it appeared, had gone out early in the morning, leaving word that he might not return for luncheon.

"An' I reckon he won't," concluded the colored gentleman who supplied this disheartening information.

I eyed the fellow sharply, and detected a knowing smile hovering on his lips.

"Did he leave word where he was going?" I asked, with sudden inspiration.

"No, suh. He done leave no word," asserted the darky, with broadening grin.

"Well, do you know where he is?" I inquired, anxiously.

"I 'specks I could make a right smart guess, suh."

"I've got the mate of this for you if your guess is right," I asserted, tossing him half a dollar.

He caught it deftly, his eyes sparkling merrily.

"I reckon you-all may's

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gates and saw Barbara Frayne running across the lawn to meet me. In another moment she had bounded into the seat beside me and was shaking my hand most cordially.

"This is a welcome surprise, Sir Knight!" she exclaimed. "I've been blaming myself because I did not insist upon your staying for dinner last night. It was nothing less than inhuman to allow you to go on. Mother said so, too, and when I mentioned your name father declared I ought to be ashamed of myself for not knowing that you were the most distinguished writer of the day on—on—"

Miss Frayne paused and gazed at me with an expression of dismay.

"Isn't it dreadful!" she gasped, putting her hand to her forehead.

"What is dreadful?" I inquired.

"I'll tell you in a minute!" she exclaimed, laying her hand on my arm as though warding me off. "You're the most distinguished writer of the day on—on—Peasant Pottery!"

"I'm sure I wish I were," I answered, laughing.

"No—of course not!" she exclaimed, with tragic earnestness. "What am I thinking of! Wait a minute and I'll have it!" she cried.

"I'm not a distinguished writer on anything," I protested. "Your father has made a mistake."

"I'm not sure of that," she replied, doubtfully; "but I know it is friendly and forgiving of you to call, and—"

"But, to tell the truth, Miss Frayne—" I began, with some embarrassment.

"Don't if it's not gallant," she interposed, laughingly. "You know I look upon you as my knight, and I refuse to allow you to spoil the romance of my life by saying you've lost your way again and just drove in by accident."

"No, but I came to see Mr. Gilbert," I blurted out.

"Mr. Gilbert?" she exclaimed, wonderingly, her cheeks flushing hotly. "Why should you think—"

"I heard that he was here," I answered, in some confusion.

"I thought you didn't know him," she began, reproachfully.

"I don't, really," I answered. "It is a matter of business which brings me—"

"I ought not to have spoken of him as I did yesterday," she interrupted, with dignity. "No doubt he is doing what he thinks is right, and, even though we cannot remain friends, it wasn't fair—"

"Your confidence will go no further," I hastened to assure her.

"But I ought not to have been confidential," she insisted, self-accusingly. "And I don't know why I was, unless your sympathetic attitude led me on. You were sympathetic, weren't you?" she demanded, wistfully.

"I certainly understood how you felt," I answered, smiling.

"Yes, you did—didn't you?" she continued, eagerly. "I felt drawn toward you—you seemed to invite my confidence and— No—that wasn't it at all!" she exclaimed. "I just talked too much and too thoughtlessly, and that's all there is about it."

"No harm has been done in any case," I asserted. "Is Mr. Gilbert still here?"

"Yes, he's in the library with father. They are great pals, and he is very much at home here."

"Your welcome would insure that," I answered, jesuitically.

"My welcome is not all things to all men," she rejoined, oracularly.

"It is everything to me," I responded, and then paused, appalled at my asininity.

"Spoken like a true knight!" she exclaimed, with saving lightness. "There's father now."

We drew up at an old-fashioned country house, and I was immediately introduced to Colonel Frayne, who greeted me most cordially.

"My daughter has told me of your courtesy to her, Mr. Lambert," he began, "and I feel I already know you through your books."

"Mr. Lambert says you are mistaken, father," interposed Miss Frayne. "It isn't he who writes on Peasant Pottery."

"'Peasant Pottery!'" laughed Col. Frayne. "I told you 'Persian Poetry.' Did you ever know such a girl, Mr. Lambert?"

"I have never been so fortunate before," I replied.

"Bravo, Sir Knight!" cried Miss Barbara, clapping her hands in mock applause.

"I warn you, Barbara," Colonel Frayne observed, "that Mr. Lambert's Persian friends were the greatest flatterers the world has ever known."

"Then, when I've read all his books, I should be able to ask a very pretty pardon for not having done so sooner," she replied. "Do you think you will be able to forgive me?"

"Without the penance, if there is anything to pardon," I responded, offering my hand. She placed her fingers in mine, but almost instantly withdrew them.

"Here is the man you've come to meet," she announced, as Gilbert appeared in the doorway.

The situation was decidedly embarrassing. I was not sure that Gilbert would remember me, and I could not discuss my business before our hosts. Moreover, I had every reason for wishing to make no announcement of my connection with the Emory case until it was a thing of the past. The prosecutor, however, recognized me at once and placed me entirely at my ease.

"Good morning, Mr. Lambert," he called out. "You're the right man in the right place, and you've arrived just in time to settle a dispute between Colonel Frayne and me—"

"It hardly amounts to a dispute," confidently interrupted the colonel.

"I agree with you for once," laughed Gilbert. "I should have said you've come in the nick of time, Mr. Lambert, to correct our host's interpretation of the lines of 'Hamlet' reading—"

"I'm afraid I'm no authority on Shakespeare, Mr. Gilbert," I protested.

"No expert is required to settle this point," asserted the colonel. "Here, I'll fetch the book—"

"Now, father," interrupted his daughter, "before you draw Mr. Lambert into this discussion I want to tell you that he has come to see Mr. Gilbert and not us. Suppose we drive his horse to the stables while he disposes of his business."

She drew the old gentleman's arm through hers as she spoke and led him towards the buggy.

"Here! I protest, Miss Frayne," interposed Gilbert. "This is most unfair. You've heard your father worst me a hundred times, and to cover his retreat at the moment of my most spectacular triumph is giving aid and comfort to the enemy, which is most provocative of war."

"I never professed to be neutral."

"But I propose an armistice and arbitration."

The girl looked up at her father.

"Are we to accept terms from the vanquished?" she demanded.

"There's a partisan for you!" laughed Gilbert. "She doesn't know what the question is, but she is sure she is right."

"I'd rather be loyal than judicial."

"Why not be both and be fair?"

"Now, you two! If we wait until you finish skirmishing we'll be here all day," interrupted Colonel Frayne. "Come, Barbara, if we're going to the stable. Of course you'll stay to lunch with us, Mr. Lambert?"

Without waiting for my answer, Miss Frayne touched the horse with the whip and started off with her father for the stables. As they disappeared I turned to the prosecutor and immediately broached the subject of my errand.

"I followed you here this morning, Mr. Gilbert," I began, "for the purpose of speaking about the Emory case, and—"

"But you musn't," he interrupted, good naturedly.

"I certainly must," I insisted, seriously. "Since the court adjourned yesterday I have unwittingly heard certain things which compel my resignation from the jury."

"Your resignation?" he repeated, smilingly. "We've no right to talk about this case at all, you know," he added, warningly, "but—"

"But necessity knows no law," I interrupted. "I cannot act as a juror any longer, and I would like you to present my excuses to the court."

Gilbert struggled to keep a serious face, and he succeeded fairly well, but I could see he was amused, and that fact annoyed me.

"I hope you won't think me discourteous, Mr. Lambert," he responded, "but I really cannot listen to you on this subject. If you've anything to say about resigning, you must say it in person to the judge. He is the only one who can properly hear you, and he alone can discharge you from duty. In the meantime, let us taboo the subject."

I was too provoked by this summary disposition of the business to answer at once, but Gilbert prevented an awkward pause by some tactful observation on the inconveniences to which jurors were subjected and the impossibility of avoiding them. His handling of the situation was so easy and sympathetic that I was speedily mollified, and when he shifted the conversation by asking how long I had known the Graynes I replied that I had met Miss Frayne for the first time only the day before.

"Then you must be her knight-errant," he hazarded.

"I happened to meet her after her mishap, and drove her home," I answered.

"That's what I mean," he responded. "She called you her knight-errant, and was so enthusiastic about your chivalry that I dubbed you a knight of the road who had stolen her heart—which made her perfectly furious."

I tried to smile appreciatively, but the remark and the tone and manner in which it was voiced infuriated me. Gilbert was scarcely two years my junior, yet he was talking to me as though I were a toothless old man.

"I'm surprised you've never met Colonel Frayne before," he continued, affably. "He is a remarkably well read man, and his library is very unusual. Come in and take a look at it."

There was nothing in Gilbert's manner to warrant the suspicion that he was maneuvering to immure me in the library while he monopolized Miss Frayne, but a spirit of opposition possessed me, and I would not have followed any suggestions of his no matter what it had been.

"No, thank you," I answered, coolly. "I see so much of books—"

"I understand," he interposed. "But Colonel Frayne's collection is such a rare one I thought it might interest you."

"Even the book worm will occasionally turn," I retorted, meaningly, but my shot miscarried, for the prosecutor merely laughed politely and let the subject drop.

I might as well have been gracious, however, for the moment Colonel Frayne reappeared he carried me off to the library, and Gilbert was left in possession of the field.

My host certainly had one of the finest private collections I had ever examined, but I confess I spent most of the morning in artfully arousing his interest in my own small library, and it was not until he had declared that he would drive over to Hefryville with Miss Barbara the very next day and have a look at it that I took any real pleasure in his scholarly shelves. Having executed this flank movement, however, became genuinely absorbed in the colonel's treasures, and he soon left me to my own devices. When I looked up and discovered that I was alone, I rose and moved toward the door. There was no one in sight, but the sound of an old-fashioned and vaguely familiar tune came floating to me from the music room into which Gilbert and Miss Frayne had disappeared as the colonel started me off for the library. I slipped into the hall, book in hand, and followed the sound of the piano, determined that Gilbert should not have everything to himself if I could help it. Moreover, I was really curious to know what song Miss Barbara was playing.

But as I glanced through the door I saw that Gilbert had everything to himself, for he was the only occupant, and it was he who was softly fingering the keys. I watched him for a moment, and then tiptoed into the library again, and as I retreated the words of his ballad followed me:

"My only books are woman's looks,
And folly's all they've taught me."

(To be Continued.)

Not Sectional.

After an evening performance at a theatre in Richmond, Ia., says the Boston Transcript, one of the waiting street cars was quickly filled by well-dressed people of the so-called better class. There were a number of men who continued to occupy seats, although several ladies were standing in the aisle.

At last an old lady was pushed forward by the jam. A boyish looking fellow promptly sprang up and tendered her his seat.

The old lady's pale face, saddened by sorrows which could be guessed from the little gold and blue and red enamel Confederate flag pinned on her breast, brightened as she accepted it.

"It is easy to see what part of the country you come from!" she said, graciously, immediately crediting the action to the south.

The young fellow's face glowed as he took off his hat.

"Permit me to thank you," he said, bashfully, but fervently, "in the name of Vermont."

Is Cancer Increasing?

We hear of so many cases of Cancer nowadays that it seems reasonable to suppose the disease is increasing rapidly. This is true to a certain extent, but it must be borne in mind that we at the present day have a rapidly increasing population, better facilities for communication, and therefore, many learn of more people suffering. There is undoubtedly an hereditary predisposition to the disease. Dr. David M. Bye, the able Cancer specialist, of 410 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Indiana, who treats people by applying soothing, balmy oils, says, if people in whose family Cancer develops, would just use his blood treatment, the disease would be largely prevented and eventually stamped out. He has treated and cured many bad cases of Cancer, and in nearly every situation of the body. The remedy has stood the test and seems to meet all the requirements of a specific. (20)

TIRED OUT.

There's many a wife sits in the growing shadows of an evening, knowing what it is to feel tired out, as if there was not another ounce of effort left in her. But if healthy she knows how sound her slumber will be and how refreshed the morning will find her. But it's another thing for the sick woman to feel tired out. Rest only seems to increase her suffering. She feels acutely the aching back and throbbing nerves. Sick women, hundreds of thousands of them, have been made well by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

"I am pleased to inform you of the benefit I received from using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery,'" writes Mrs. Elizabeth A. Oswold, of 45 Brant Street, Windsor, Essex Co., Ontario, Canada. "Was quite discouraged when I wrote asking your advice, as the physicians here told me I could get no relief except by an operation. Suffered for four years from irregular and profuse menstruation, had sick and nervous headaches most of the time, and at times could hardly walk across the floor from weakness. I thank God there is such a remedy as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for suffering women. Before I had taken the first bottle the headaches had left me and it was not long before regularity was established and still continues so. Have just finished house-cleaning which I never expected to be able to do again, and can truly say I never felt better than at present. I gladly recommend 'Favorite Prescription' to all who suffer from female weakness. It has cured me and made me stronger in every way. Neither my husband nor myself can say enough in its praise."

The selfish seller who urges some substitute is thinking of the larger profit he'll make and not of your best good.

Results About the Same.

Two artists hunting for a studio the other day were being shown over a building largely devoted to such uses on Chestnut street, when some curious vocal sounds coming from the hallway above them smote their ears. "What is it?" asked one of them. "Well, I can't say for sure," replied the painter. "There's a voice culture studio up there and a painless dental parlor, and I don't know just which it is, this time."

The Old-Fashioned Way.

To tell the points of the compass by a watch, point the hour hand at the sun. Then south is halfway between the hour-hand and the figure 12 of the dial.

DOUBLE-MINDED CHAMELEONS

A most remarkable creature is the chameleon. To all appearances the nervous centers in one lateral half of this animal work independently of those on the other, and it has two lateral centers of perception—sensation and motion—besides the common one in which must reside the faculty of concentration. The eyes move independently of one another and convey separate impressions to their respective centers of perception. The consequence is that when the animal is agitated its movements resemble those of two animals, or rather perhaps two halves of animals glued together. Each half wishes to go its own way and there is no accordance of action.

Therefore the chameleon is the only four footed vertebrate that is unable to swim; it becomes so frightened when dropped into water that all faculty of concentration is lost and the creature tumbles about as if in a state of intoxication. When a chameleon is undisturbed every impulse to motion is referred to the proper tribunal and the whole organism acts in accordance with its decrees. The eye, for example, that receives the strongest impression propagates it to the common center, which then prevails upon the other eye to follow that impression and directs its gaze toward the same object.

Moreover, the chameleon may be fast asleep on one side and wide awake on the other. Cautiously approached at night with a candle so as not to awaken the whole animal at once, the eye turned toward the light will open, begin to move, and the corresponding side to change color. The other side will remain for a longer or shorter time in a torpid, motionless and unchanged state with its eye fast shut.

Italian Railroading.

Alberto Frederici, the head of New York's roast chestnut trust, an organization not to be despised, was praising Italy in a cafe.

"The only bad thing about Italy is its train service," he said, "I shall never forget a winter experience of mine on the railroad that runs along the Mediterranean from Vetimille to Genoa.

"I boarded this train at Ventimille one morning, bound for San Remo. Off we started, snow-covered mountains to our left, orange groves and rose farms about us, the blue sea on our right, and after some minutes we stopped.

"'Is this Bordighera?' I said to a guard.

"'No. It's a cow,' he answered. 'There's a cow on the track.'

"Well, after a while the cow was driven off, and we got under way again. Some few miles were traversed in a leisurely way, and then—we stopped again.

"'Another cow?' I said to the guard bitterly.

"'No,' he replied, the same one.'"

Yonkers Wooers.

Mother—That young man comes much earlier in the evenings now than he used to in the summer, doesn't he, Laura?

Daughter—Oh, yes, ma; but, you know, it gets dark so much earlier now!—Yonkers Statesman.

Who He Was.

Houston Post.

"Who is that diabolical looking negro?"

"He works around here at the bakery; he makes all their angel cake."

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Here's the best offer ever made to victims of Catarrh! It's an offer of the most valuable and helpful medical advice on curing Catarrh, absolutely free of charge, from a famous Catarrh specialist—a man who knows Catarrh in every form and who has cured thousands of cases where other doctors and other treatments have completely failed.

Don't neglect your Catarrh any longer! It's a disgusting, loathsome disease! Worse still—it's terribly dangerous! **Neglected Catarrh leads on to Consumption.** Unless you take care of it in time, the first thing you know it will be TOO LATE.

Catarrh Specialist Sproule, who makes the offer of this valuable help to Catarrh sufferers, will gladly give you free his knowledge and counsel.

HE MAKES NO CHARGE

for studying your case and telling you just what to do. Without paying a cent you will receive the most reliable and helpful advice,—advice that will show you just how to cure your Catarrh—not just for a week or a month, or a year, but PERMANENTLY. Don't lose this great chance! Answer the questions yes or no, write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out the Free Coupon and send it without delay to **CATARRH SPECIALIST SPROULE, 6 to 9 Trade Building, Boston.**

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE COUPON

Is your breath foul?
Do you take cold easily?
Is your nose stopped up?
Do you have to spit often?
Does your mouth taste bad mornings?
Do you have a dull feeling in your head?
Is there a tickling sensation in your throat?
Do you have an unpleasant discharge from the nose?
Does the mucus drop into your throat from the nose?

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

Mr. Meekton.

"What does your wife think of woman's suffrage?"

"Not much," answered Mr. Meeekton. "She believes that a woman who can't make at least one man vote the way she wants him to doesn't deserve to have any influence in affairs."—Washington Star.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible:

Will someone please tell, through the Farmstead, when to cut the scions for grafting apple trees; how to make the grafting wax, and how to do limb and other kinds of grafting? Also how to obtain new varieties of potatoes from potato ball seed?—G., Soldiers' Grove, Wis.

I have a Jersey cow that, when she is put on dry food, belches and vomits. What is the matter with her, and what can I do to effect a cure?—P., Eglon, W. Va.

I would like to have someone tell me what causes blisters under the skin of rabbits after they are shot. The blisters are full of watery matter or are filled with a white substance resembling grains of millet. I at one time supposed them to be sores, but do not now think so.—L., Ivanhoe, Minn.

Can anybody tell me how bacon is cured and packed to make it look like the meat that is bought from the stores? Can it be done in Florida?—Z., Antioch, Fla.

Have a spring pig that is suffering with an itch of some kind. The skin is a mass of scabs, which are sometimes torn off by constant rubbing. Could someone suggest a remedy and the kind of food to give it? The rest of the litter are in excellent condition, but the afflicted one is much stunted. Will be grateful for any suggestions.—S., Berwick, Pa.

Will some reader of Farmstead give me a reliable remedy for sweeny?—S., Freeport, O.

I have a mare that had the scratches a few years ago. She now has a very bad leg. It is very largely swollen from the hoof to above the knee. It is worse sometimes than at others. Only when it is at its worst does the mare limp much. The swelling broke and has never healed, running clear water most of the time; at other times it is yellow. Some call it milk or churn leg, but do not know what it is. Have tried several remedies without avail. Would like to have some Farmstead reader give an effective remedy.—S., Spencer, Ind.

Would like to ask Farmstead readers if any of them can tell me what is wrong with my stove chimney. It is of good height and good workmanship, but when the doors of the house are closed it smokes. I think the trouble is in the back wall. Would like to have a description of a good back wall and throat of chimney.—D., Crontes, W. Va.

Have a heifer with a wart coming under one eye. Will someone give the cause and tell how to remove it?—S., Tidionte, Pennsylvania.

Here are a few questions I would like to have answered by Farmstead readers who know from experience what they are talking about:

How to make a good plaster for weak and lame back, and a kidney cure.

How to make a good and cheap trap nest for hens.

How to feed leghorns in winter to get the best results.

How to make a good poultry powder to produce eggs.—C., Loleta, Pa.

For Buffalo Moths.

Sprinkled powdered cloves around the room, under the edge of the carpet. We have not seen a buffalo moth or bug since using cloves two or three years ago. Use some every year as a preventive. I have also seen paris green used in the same way, and was told that it was perfect as a cure and a preventive.—S., Parma, Mich.

To Make a Snow Plow.

S., Linesville, Pa.: You ask how to make a one-horse snow plow. Here is my method: Take two pieces of plank, 8 inches wide and 2 inches thick, 6 feet in length. Champer one end of each; place the two ends together for the front of the plow; spread them at the back end 4½ feet; spike the front champered ends together; about two-thirds of the distance from the front end spike a plank, 8 inches wide on top, across from the side pieces, to keep it from spreading; bore two holes for a pair of old plow handles, or bend a sapling and place it in holes near the outer edge of the top crosspiece. This will keep it from wobbling too much. Bore 1½ inch hole through the front end, to receive a chain or rope to be attached to the whiffletree.

Cows in Fall and Winter.

In the autumn, when the weather becomes cold, the cows should be kept in the stable nights, says Henry Glendenning, of Canada. The winter care of the cows require the greatest skill to get the best results from the animals from the amount of food consumed. June being the ideal month of the year for the production of milk, we should get as near those conditions as possible. Warm, comfortable, well-ventilated stables with plenty of light and a constant supply of pure water, with daily application of curry comb and brush are necessary to keep the animals in the best of health. The hair should be clipped along the abdomen. This will prevent straw and other refuse from sticking to the body and will make it easy for the milker to clean off before milking. The stable for the winter should be warm and comfortable, well lighted, the whole whitewashed, which will add very much to the light and sanitary condition.

Interstate Water Rights.

The United States department of agriculture has issued, as Bulletin 157 of the office of experiment stations, a report giving the results of an investigation of interstate water rights on the Platte river and its tributaries, and dealing with he water-right problems on this stream in the states of Colorado, Nebraska and Wyoming.

Statistics were gathered as to the value of water, both as determined by the rentals paid for its use and by the value of the crops grown on irrigated lands. The duty of water was also studied on a number of typical streams in each of the three states. Supplementing the statistics regarding the number of water rights and the volume of water appropriated are abstracts from the court decisions defining the nature of these rights. The influence of water rights on development within states is discussed by Mr. Mead and the interstate water problems by Mr. Teele.

The issues dealt with in this bulletin are similar to those now being litigated in the United States supreme court with respect to the water of the Arkansas river. They comprise: (1) The relation between riparian rights and those acquired by appropriation in the same state, and (2) the relation between appropriators' rights in the different states.

The first ditch diverting the water of this stream for irrigation was built in 1859. This report summarizes the results of the development since that time and shows how important are the interests depending on the stability of water titles. The Platte river and its tributaries irrigate 1,924,463 acres of land. Some of the best farming land sells for $300 and none that is irrigated sells for less than $10 an acre. Fifty years ago this land was regarded as a desert and was practically worthless. If the right to use water in irrigation were taken away from it, it would be practically valueless today.

More than 500,000 people live in the irrigated territory on this stream. Not all of them depend on agriculture. The city of Denver with 200,000 people, Cheyenne with 15,000 people, Laramie with 7,000 people, North Platte with 10,000 people, and a score of other towns having from one to ten thousand inhabitants, with their machine shops, flour mills, paper mills, beet-sugar factories, and transportation interests, all tend to augment the importance of water, because not a city or town, a factory or a railway, can be assured of the privilege of using the water of this stream without securing a right thereto through a definite legal procedure.

The value of water rights for irrigation has risen from $4 an acre to $35 an acre, and stored water sells for even higher prices. Water to irrigate an acre of land has been sold for $15 a year.

The average flow of water in the South Platte and its tributaries is 2,765 cubic feet per second. Against this supply, rights to 30,597 cubic feet per second have been established in Colorado and Nebraska. The area irrigated from the North Platte and its tributaries is about 900,000 acres. In Nebraska riparian rights are recognized, as well as rights of appropriation. Being inherent in the land, the first-named do not require any legal procedure for their establishment.

The measurements of the water used and the water returned to this stream bring out the fact that a large percentage of the water diverted by a particular canal is not wholly lost, but returns to the stream and is used over and over again. Some of the measurements showed that in low water the return seepage tends to increase the flow of streams rather than diminish it.

Applications for this report should be made to the Director of the Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Department or Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Rural School Farming.

In the district school perhaps the greatest problem for the teacher is to keep the pupils interested in the work of the school. The whole thing seems so unnatural to the pupil, to the boy in particular. The boy is right. The life he is expected to lead during school hours is so artificial and unnatural that it is little wonder that he grows restless and loses interest in the work of the school, if, indeed, his interest in it is ever awakened. The remedy for this condition of affairs is to be found in making the conditions of school life more like those of the home and of the community.

Now, for the boy from the farm this much needed change can be most easily and effectively brought about by the introduction of elementary agriculture as one of the subjects of study in school. The boy's interests in farming operations have already been awakened at home, and if the school will but utilize these interests and show the relation of farming to other industries to trade, and to progress, in all that makes for man's comfort, it will be quite easy to interest him in such other subjects as history, geography and arithmetic. These subjects will have a meaning to him because he will see their relation to the farm in which he is already interested. Besides, the boy's observations outside of school have already introduced him to the elements of many sciences, and instead of putting him at work in school on subjects entirely foreign to his education up to the time he entered, these elements of knowledge should be made the starting point of his school work.—A. Ross Hill, dean of the Missouri Teachers' college.

Palisade Worm in Horses.

The state veterinarian of Kansas reports several outbreaks of a trouble in horses in different parts of that state, which was caused by parasites described as the Palisade worm (Strongylus armatus). Each outbreak has caused a loss to the owner of nearly a thousand dollars worth of horses. From the fact that the trouble does not always manifest itself in the same way it frequently puzzles the local veterinarian for some time.

This worm may be found in any part of the body. Its natural habitat, however, when full grown is in the intestinal canal, usually the large bowel. In its immature state it migrates into the blood vessels, sometimes causing rupture of a large vessel or an obstruction of the flow of blood, and in this way has lodged in the arteries of the brain, causing the animal to show brain trouble. Again it has obstructed an artery leading to a portion of the intestine, causing some of the most serious cases of colic, impaction, paralysis of the bowel, and frequently death. Being located in different parts of the body, attacking different organs, accounts for the different symptoms in different horses.

The life history of this little worm is very interesting. It passes the greater portion of its life in the intestines of the horse; a part of it possibly in the arteries; another portion in the outer world. Here it may be found in stagnant water, in meadows, in any damp place. If there is sufficient moisture present and the temperature not too cold it may live for months. In dry weather or in absence of sufficient moisture the parasite soon loses its vitality and dies. The source of infection in the horse, it may, therefore be seen, is stagnant drink water, moist pastures or green fodder.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Female Weakness

"Last Fall, "writes Mrs. S. G. Bailey, of Tunnelton, W. Va., "I was going down by inches, from female disease, with great pain. After taking Cardui, Oh! My! How I was benefited! I am not well yet, but am so much better that I will keep on taking

WINE OF CARDUI

Woman's Relief

till I am perfectly cured."

Despite the envious attacks of jealous enimies and rivals, Cardui still holds supreme position today (as in the past 70 years) for the relief and cure of female diseases. It stops pains, tones up the organs, regulates the functions, and aids in the replacement of a falling womb.

WRITE US A LETTER in full confidence, telling us all your troubles, whatever they may be, and stating your age. We will send you valuable Free Advice, in plain, sealed envelope. Address: Ladies' Advisory Dept., The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

At every drug store in $1.00 bottles. Try it.

BEAUTY OF ROYAL BULLOCKS

Edmund Russell, who writes entertainingly of "The Sacred Animals of India" in Everybody's, thus describes the bullocks that draw state carriages:

"Even a foreigner can almost feel this affection for the royal bullocks that draw the gold and silver carriages of state, can respond to the sweetness in their forest glances which invite caress of white velvet flanks and admiration of gold tipped horns and gold shod feet. The jeweled harness with trailing cloths stiff with precious handiwork completes the richness of carved metal, inlaid teak and ivory, and wind swept curtains from which glance down flashing, dawn reflecting eyes, their pupils black bees caught in white jade lotus prisons. The cart may be red lacquer, with peacocks gilded on the poles and Burmah rubies seeded in its diapers. Wreathed with scarlet flowers, the cattle look indeed of celestial origin, and like no animals we know.

"There is an old legend that the Emperor Hoomayon, when taking his favorite begun to drive, used to act as charioteer in a carriage drawn by beautiful white oxen. Most of the orthodox wealthy natives still prefer this curtained vehicle with great carved hubs and rough hewn spokes, and all royal ladies, excepting, perhaps, the ranis of Gondal and Cooch-Behar, who are thoroughly Europeanized, still see the world through gold nets fringed with pearls. In Kashmir it is the shawl bearing goat that plays the role of sacred cow. The Kashmiris told me that Adam came to their vale, after being driven out of Paradise, to buy shawls for Eve."—New York Telegram.

Those Girls.

Chicago News.

"I hate him!"

"Gracious, Jeannette!"

"And when he calls on me I never fail to let him know it."

"Really?"

"Yes, and I tell him a dozen times I could never love him."

"Goodness! When is the wedding going to be, dear?"

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. For further information address the publishers, not us:

From The Century Co., New York:

The Wheat Princess is a love story, written by Jean Webster, in which the heroine is the daughter of an American wheat king, so-called because of his influence in the wheat markets of the world. While the leading characters are Americans, the scene is laid in Italy and includes many interesting items concerning Italian political history. The story is brilliantly told and is an entertaining novel.

Jules of the Great Heart is the title of a book of sketches relating incidents in the life of a French-Canadian trapper. The tales are placed against a striking background formed by the great Canadian wilderness and are written with unusual strength and intensity by Lawrence Mott.

From D. Appleton & Co., New York:

Harris Dickson has named his latest novel Duke Devil May Care, to accord with the principal character, Yoel Duke. He is a young planter, living upon the Mississippi river below Vicksburg, and, though really good at heart and a manly fellow, cares nothing for the world's opinion. The story is a love romance in which there is a mystery.

The Cardinal's Snuff-box, by Burton Harrison, is a story of the closing days of the Civil war, whose scenes are laid in Richmond. It is a strong and dramatic story, in which there is a pretty love romance. A vivid picture is presented of the desolation in southern homes following the war.

From Doubleday, Page & Co., New York:

The Jewish Spectre is one of the brilliant books of the season, written by George H. Warner, who contradicts ancient beliefs concerning the Hebrew nation and asserts that many are but illusions. By the "Spectre" in this connection he means, the imaginary Jew as he has been created in the mind of the people through Bible history first, and later by the continued affirmation of certain qualities believed to have been bestowed upon these especially chosen children of God. The volume is powerfully written.

Song of the Soil, by S. Jackson Lancaster, are tales of the New Zealand sheep country, descriptive of men and life in the sheep and cattle stations, and of the bush camps. They are stories of men whose moral and physical strength is either developed or depleted by hardships and the test of endurance, and while they are not pretty tales, they are fascinating reading.

Squire Phin, by Holman F. Day, is a tale describing the odd characters in a Maine village. It is a book that is filled with humor and comedy, with quaint village people and with unusual situations. It is a homespun sort of story, and is altogether enjoyable reading. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York.

Eugene Thwing is the author of the story entitled The Man from Red Keg. It is a tale of the exploits of the lumbermen, which relates the loves and hates and endeavors of a plain people, and describes the struggles of a young man who, repenting the former evil of his ways, strives to hew to the line marked out for him by a rugged "parson." The book depicts the "lumber-jack" at work and at play, and by means of a series of incidents describes the life that is lived in the little town of Midland and its vicinity. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

Etna and Kirkersville is a readable history of two towns in Licking county, Ohio, written by General Morris Schaff. The towns are Etna and Kirkersville, founded about 75 years ago, which are described from the author's personal recollections. The book affords a pleasant glimpse of Ohio history. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

The Divining Rod is a realistic story by Frances N. Thorpe, relating to the oil fields of Pennsylvania in the early days, when oil was first discovered. The story is one of intrigue and treachery, lightened by a love romance. The characters are consistent throughout and there is a human interest in every chapter. Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

A Dream-Story, A Little Essay, A Short Christmas Sermon, and Two Christmas Prayers, by Henry Van Dyke, are contained in the little volume named The Spirit of Christmas. These are written with the beauty of thought and diction which distinguish all of Mr. Van Dyke's work, and in their green and gold binding form a dainty and inspiring Christmas gift. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Gleaned from the "harvest fields of literature" is the information and entertainment imparted by the book entitled Facts and Fancies for the Curious. The volume is one of those "handy books" designed for general reference, and contains a little of everything, its contents ranging from Americana to female poisoners and toasts and mottoes.

It is compiled by C. C. Bombaugh and published by the Lippincotts, Philadelphia.

The pretty book in white and gold, edited by Carrie Thompson Dowell and published with the title The Art Lovers' Treasury, comprises reproductions of certain representative pictures, accompanied by poems which have been written about them or which they illustrate. Dana Estes & Co., Boston.

BRO. DICKEY'S PHILOSOPHY

Milwaukee Sentinel.

Do sayin' is, hell is paved wid good intentions; but no matter what it's paved wid, it's too hot for me!

Satan ain't no wolf in sheep's clothing. Whenever he ketches up wid a sheep he roasts him—cloze en all.

Some folks don't want ter go ter heaven kaze de stars up dar looks too much like fire.

Many er us don't have no peace on earth, en all de preachers promise us is hell hereafter.

That Holiday Feeling

BY ELIZABETH AYRES

JENNINGS

The interurban station was crowded with people going "down home" to eat Thanksgiving turkey or else to spend the day with friends in the country, or in the small towns that feed their youth and a good deal of their money into the city's maw. You know the kind of a crowd that gathers in railway stations on holidays. It is the exception not to find every one in a smiling humor, and it is a good natured assembly of people that push and crowd and jam, passing words of cheery greeting from one to another and exchanging jests that reflect the spirit of the day.

Two of this crowd on Thanksgiving morning were Sidney Brooks and his wife, Kate. Brooks was the kind of a man who wanted to call the world by its first name, and was perfectly willing to be called after the same manner in return. He was "Sid" to all his friends and to most of his acquaintances. Kate, his wife, was inclined to reserve unless people were properly presented. She was not conscious of reckoning herself better than those outside of her own circle, but she belonged to a family which had a long line of ancestors behind it and had always held a prominent position in society.

Kate could not make friends informally. In other words, she did not "mix" easily with chance acquaintances. She adored Sid, but his chum-fellow, well-met treatment of all with whom he came in contact, was, to her, a source of annoyance which she tried to conceal. But in spite of this, Kate was a charming young woman. She was what she was because she had been born so, and she was held in bondage by the shackles of convention.

They were two of the crowd at the station waiting for a car to take them to the village where Sid was born. Sid had left home to make his fortune at a younger age than most boys. He came of sturdy stock and he had the American push and energy and alertness that soon won his way to prosperity. The destiny that rules had favored Sid. He had the genius for making money; he had married the girl he loved; and the world was going very well with him; so well that he wanted to clap it on the shoulder and greet it with the extended hand of good-fellowship.

Sid and Kate were going "down home" to have Thanksgiving dinner with the "old folks," as Sid called his father and mother. They were not exactly Kate's kind, but she was very fond of them, receiving in return a whole-hearted affection, mingled with a little awe and a great deal of admiration. They were a handsome, well built, well dressed young couple; the sort of people who were paid the tribute of a second glance when they passed, because they were good to look upon and gave the impression that life was to their liking.

Kate was correctly appareled from the tips of her slender, patent leather boots to the crown of her modish, tailored hat. Sid started out to be as correct, so far as his clothing was concerned, but someway his hat got pushed a little too far back from his forehead, and his overcoat was thrown open with a breezy flourish so that his chest might be swept by all the winds that blew and his hands take comfort in his pockets.

In the station, Sid kept near his wife, looking on at the throng with an interested, pleased expression, and in a humor that brought a smile to his lips when his glance chanced to meet the eyes of others.

"Don't you catch it, Kate?" he asked

3 Bottles Whiskey FREE

and Six Full Quarts Carolina Whiskey For $2.95 Express Paid

We prepay all the charges to any Southern or Adams Express office. Buyers east of Mississippi River, located at points reached by some other express line must remit 50c extra, or $3.45 for the six quarts, charges prepaid. Carolina Whiskey will give excellent satisfaction. It is a well aged article and in our estimation, far superior to the decoctions and mixtures sold by irresponsible mail order whiskey houses, at $3.00 to $3.50 per gallon. We make a special price on EXTRA CAROLINA WHISKEY to show we are not afraid of any kind of competition.

3 SAMPLE BOTTLES FREE Cut out the above announcement and return it with your order for 6 full quarts and we will send in the same box, complimentary, a sample bottle of each, "Zulieka," "Gold Band" and "Casper's 12 Year Old" White Corn.

Remit Cash with Order and Address

THE CASPER CO., Inc., 923 Casper Bldg., WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

LARGEST AND LOWEST PRICED WHISKEY HOUSE.

Authorized Capital $500,000. Refer to all Banks and Business Houses Here.

QUESTION BUREAU ?

RULES—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, or tell where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5.—We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Haiti, or Santo Domingo.

Editor Question Bureau: Please give a brief history of Haiti, or Santo Domingo, from its discovery by Columbus to the present time.—A. H. C., Quinton, Va.

Columbus discovered Haiti December 6, 1492. It was then divided into five states. The inhabitants were Indians, were ruled by chiefs and had an easy time. They could not stand the hard work imposed upon them by the Spaniards and they died rapidly. Then it was that the importation of black slaves from Africa began. The Spaniards enjoyed alone their new possession until 1839, when the French adventurers, known as buccaneers and freebooters, after occupying Tortugh Island, undertook the conquest of what became St. Dominique. From the intercourse between white and black resulted in St. Dominque an intermediary class, the mulattoes. Most of the latter, on account of their relationship, were not slaves; and their black mothers, their relatives, and other slaves who could own enough money to redeem themselves, little by little obtained their freedom. These free colored people were not allowed any political rights. At first they did not resent it. They endeavored to become landowners. When the French revolution broke out in 1789 these free men, who by that time had accumulated wealth, asked for equality of political rights, which were granted, but the French landlords were not satisfied to have the colored people for their fellow citizens, and a hard struggle began. The "Colons" or landlords, called the English to their rescue. At the end of the year 1793 the English took possession of a great part of the island. St. Dominque was considered lost to France, being occupied partly by the Spaniards, partly by the English, when Toussaint Louverture espoused the cause of France. This extraordinary man, who, up to 40 years of age, was a slave, revealed himself as a great general and a first-class statesman. He succeeded in ridding the country of the Spaniards and in expelling the English, who, after an occupation of about five years were compelled to abondon their prey. The French government rewarded him by appointing him major-general and governor of the island. Later Napoleon I. thought Toussaint Louverture was too powerful. In 1801 he appointed his brother-in-law, General Leclere, governor of St. Dominque and sent a formidable army to reduce the authority of Louverture. That warrior, after a few skirmishes, surrendered and retired on one of his properties. Nevertheless General Leclere caused him to be arrested and sent to France.

The colored people took up arms against the French domination in September, 1802, under the leadership of General Dessalines. The fight was very severe and at the end of the year 1802 Rochambeau, who, after the daeth of General Leclere, was in command of the French army, hard pressed in the city of Cape Haiti by the black troops, was compelled to capitulate. January 1, 1804, Haiti proclaimed its independence, with General Dessalines as its first chief of the black republic. Haiti being the first country to rid humanity of this practice. In 1822 the Spanish part came under the administration of Haiti, and the whole island was ruled by one government. But in 1844 the Spanish receded and established an independent government, known today as the Dominican republic. The republic of Haiti is administered by a president, elected for seven years, by the house of representatives and the senate.

Education is compulsory and free, a sixth of the revenues of the republic being devoted to schools. The French is the language of Haiti, though the country people speak a patois called "Creole." The religion of the people is Roman Catholic.

Wild Geese.

Editor Question Bureau: I would like to know something about wild geese. Where do they raise their young? How long does it take them to fly from their northern home to the southern coasts? They pass over this part of Tennessee in great flocks at this time of year.—J. L. M., Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.

The best known wild geese in America are the Canada geese. They are found throughout North America. The spring migration northward begins with the melting of the snow, from March 20 to April 30, and the return commences in the first half of September, the birds passing along the coast, but are most numerous in the interior. Their flight is very high, their familiar "honk" often being heard when the bird cannot be seen, and very regular, unless interrupted by fogs, storms or unexpected accidents. We do not know that the speed at which they fly has ever been determined. They breed in the north. The nest is built on the ground in some secluded spot near the water, of dried plants. The eggs of the wild bird are usually about six, though the domesticated birds lay a few more. The period of incubation is 28 days, and they have only one brood in a season. The young are able to follow their parents in the water in a day or two. The wild geese are readily domesticated, and when tame are advantageously crossed with the common goose.

The Megaphone.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you give a description of the megaphone? I see a story that one can hear the slightest whisper. If so, where could they be purchased and at what price?—J. N. C., Newton, Ill.

We are forbidden by the rules from telling where anything can be bought or sold or bartered. We may say, however, that the ordinary megaphone is largely used by deaf persons.

The megaphone is an instrument devised by Thomas A. Edison for carrying the sound of the voice long distances without the aid of wires. It consists of two large funnel-shaped receivers, in which the waves of sound are collected and concentrated and carried by means of flexible tubes held to the ears of the person using the instrument. In the instrument called telephone-megaphone the mouthpiece of the telephone is connected with four transmitters, which multiply the usual telephone sound of the voice by four, and it is sent by wire, so increased, into the megaphone, which sends it forth into space with sufficient intensity to carry it with perfect distinctness throughout a large church or hall.

Treasury Department Whitewash.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please give the recipe for making treasury department whitewash? You gave it more than a year ago, but I have forgotten it.—H. C. H., Chilhowie, Va.

Here it is again: Slack one-half bushel, unslacked lime with boiling water, keeping it covered during the process; strain it and add a peck of salt dissolved in warm water; 3 pounds ground rice put in boiling water and boiled to a thin paste; half pound powdered Spanish whiting, and a pound of clear glue, dissolved in warm water; mix these well together and let the mixture stand for several days. Keep the wash thus prepared in a kettle or portable furnace, and, when used, put it on as hot as possible, with painters' or whitewash brushes. As to quantity required for given surface our inquirer will have to use his own judgment.

Homestead Laws.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you tell something about the homestead laws? Can a person who has become dissatisfied with land taken up under the law relinquish his claim and file on another?—W. C. H., Jackson, Ala.

We receive many questions of this character, notwithstanding the homestead laws are very clear and easily understood. The homesteader must file his declaration to the effect that he is not the owner of more than 160 acres of land in any state or territory, that the entry is for his exclusive use, and for actual settlement and cultivation, and must take up his residence upon the land within six months from the date of entry. The law allows only one homestead privilege to any one person. For information in what states and territories there is land for preemption address the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

Location of Teman.

Edito Question Bureau: Please give the location of Teman, as spoken of in the Bible.—O. S., Morgantown, W. Va.

Teman is a country and probably a city, named after the Edomite phylarch, or from which the phylarch took his name. The Hebrew signifies "south," and there is the probability that the land of Teman was a southern portion of the land of Edom, or, in a wider sense, that of the sons of the east. Teman is mentioned five times in the prophets, but little by little obtained their freedom. These free four of which it is connected with Edom, and in two with Dedan. In common with most Adomic names Teman appears to have been lost. Eusebius and Jerome mention Tedam as a town in their day distant 15 miles from Petra, at Momsah port. The identification of the existing Maan with this Teman may be geographically correct.

No National Holidays.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you kindly tell how many national holidays there are in the United States, and when and by what authority have been created by legislation of congress and signed by the President?—W. S. N., Equality, Ill.

It is a difficult matter, apparently, to get our readers to understand that there is no national holiday in the United States. Even the Fourth of July cannot be so designated. Congress has at various times appointed special holidays. In the recent session of the fifty-third congress an act was passed making Labor Day a public holiday in the District of Columbia, and it has recognized the existence of certain days as holidays for commercial purposes, but, with the exception named, there is no general statute on the subject. The proclamation of the President designating a day of Thanksgiving only makes it a legal holiday in the District of Columbia and the territories. What are mistakenly called national holidays are only in states that have made them such by legislation. Below we give a list of the legal holidays, as observed by the various states:

January 1. New Year's Day: In all the states (including the District of Columbia) except Massachusetts, Mississippi and New Hampshire.

January 8. Anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, in Louisiana.

January 19. Lee's birthday: In Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia.

February 12. Lincoln's birthday: In Connecticut, Illinois, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania and Washington (state).

February (Third Tuesday). Spring election day: In Pennsylvania.

February 22. Washington's Birthday: In all the states (including the District of Columbia) except Mississippi, where it is observed by exercises in the public schools only.

February 19, 1901. Mardi-Gras: In Alabama and the parish of New Orleans, La.

March 2. Anniversary of Texan Independence: In Texas.

April 6. Confederate Memorial Day: In Louisiana.

April 5, 1901. Good Friday: In Alabama, Louisiana, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Tennessee.

April 19. Patriots' Day: In Massachusetts.

April 21. Anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto: In Texas.

April 26. Confederate Memorial Day: (In Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Mississippi.

May (Second Friday). Confederate Day: In Tennessee.

May 20. Anniversary of the signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence: In North Carolina.

May 30. Memorial Day: In all the states and territories (and District of Columbia), except Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia.

June 3. Jefferson Davis' birthday: In Florida and Georgia.

July 4. Independence Day: In all the states and the District of Columbia.

July 24. Pioneers' Day: In Utah.

August 16. Bennington Battle Day. In Vermont.

September 4, 1901. Labor Day: In all the states and territories (and District of Columbia), except Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma and Vermont. Is observed in Wyoming, but is not a legal holiday.

September 5, 1901. Labor Day: In North Carolina.

September 9. Admission Day: In California.

October 31. Admission Day: In Nevada.

November 1. All Saints' Day: In Louisiana.

November —. General Election Day: In Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentupcky, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming, in the years when elections are held in these states.

November 25. Labor Day: In parish of New Orleans, La.

November —, 1901. Thanksgiving Day (the last Thursday in November): Is observed in all the states and in the District of Columbia, though in some states it is not a statutory holiday.

December 25. Christmas Day: In all the state and in the District of Columbia.

Sundays and fast days are legal holidays in all the states which designate them as such.

There are no statutory holidays in Mississippi, but by common consent the fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas are observed as holidays. In Kansas Decoration Day, Labor Day and Washington's birthday are the only legal holidays by legislative enactment; other legal holidays are so only by common consent. In New Mexico Decoration Day, Labor Day and Arbor Day are holidays when so designated by the governor.

Arbor Day is a legal holiday in Arizona, Minnesota, North Dakota, Wisconsin and Wyoming, the day being set by the governor; in Texas, February 22; in Nebraska, April 22; Montana, May 6; tah, April 15; Rhode Island, May 11; Florida, first Friday in February; Georgia, first Friday in December; Colorado (school holiday only), third Friday in April; Idaho (school holiday only), first Friday after May 1.

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Johnny Appleseed.

Editor Question Bureau: Who was Johnny Appleseed? When and where did he live? Please tell all you can about him.—B. L. T., Simmons, Mo.

The real name of the interesting and eccentric character who sowed apple seeds in the wilds of Ohio and Indiana between 1811 and 1847 was Jonathan Chapman, whose birth, there is good reason for believing, occurred in Boston, Mass., in 1775. The first reliable trace of our modern hero finds him in the Territory of Ohio, in 1801, with a horseload of apple seeds, which he planted in various places on and about the borders of Licking creek, the first orchard originated by him being on the farm of Isaac Stadden, in what is now known as Licking County, Ohio. From this, his first appearance on Licking creek, when he was twenty-six years old, his whole after life was devoted to the work of planting apple seeds in remote places. For forty-six years he walked the wilderness, barebooted, and was never harmed by snakes, wild animals or Indians. He was often clad in a coffee sack, in which he made holes for the arms and legs, and for his headgear he had constructed a hat of pasteboard with an immense peak in front, that combined usefulness with economy. But there must have been some rare force of gentle goodness dwelling in his looks and breathing in his words, for it is the testimony of all who knew him that, notwithstanding his ridiculous attire, he was always treated with respect by the rudest frontiersmen, and, what is more, the boys of the settlements forebore to jeer at him. The Indians also treated "Johnny" with the greatest kindness, and during the war of 1812 he was never harmed by the savage allies of Great Britain, and he saved many lives by warning the settlers of Hull's surrender and the approach of the Indians. His diet was as meagre as his clothing. He believed it to be a sin to kill any creature for food, and in the work of protecting animals from abuse and suffering he equalled the zeal of the good Mr. Bergh. His conception of the absolute sin of inflicting pain or death upon any creature was not limited to the higher forms of animal life, but everything that had being was to him, in the fact of life, endowed with so much of the Divine Essence that to wound or destroy it was to inflict an injury upon some atom of divinity. Next to his advocacy of love and kindness to all sentient beings, his enthusiasm for the cultivation of apple trees in what he termed "the only proper way"—that is from the seed—was the absorbing object of his life. He denounced as absolute wickedness all devices of pruning and grafting, and would speak of the act of cutting a tree as if it were a cruelty inflicted upon a sentient being. His eloquence on this subject, as well as to his actual labors in planting nurseries, the country over which he traveled for so many years is largely indebted for its numerous orchards. But the country is also indebted to him for that widespread annoyance, the offensively odored weed known in the west as the dog fennel, but more generally styled the Mayweed, which, in his opinion, possessed valuable anti-malarial virtues. He procured some seeds of it while in Pennsylvania, and sowed them in the vicinity of every house in the region of his travels. The consequence was that successive flourishing crops of the weed spread over the whole country and caused almost as much trouble as if it was intended to ward off. In personal appearance Chapman is described as a small, wiry man, full of restless activity. He had long, dark hair, a scanty beard that was never shaved, and keen, black eyes that sparkled with a peculiar brightness. He was a most earnest disciple of the faith taught by Swedenborg, and himself claimed to have frequent conversations with angels and spirits. He always carried a few old volumes of the revelations of the Swedish seer with him, parts of which he distributed among the people he met. "Johnny Appleseed" died in the summer of 1847, in the house of a settler in Allen county, Indiana, at the age of seventy-two years, forty-six of which had been devoted to his self-imposed mission of sowing apple seeds, when his labors had literally borne fruit over a hundred thousand miles of territory. "Johnny Appleseed's" memory has not been forgotten. A monument has been erected in his memory in one of the parks contiguous to the city of Mansfield. The stone is about six feet high, and on it are inscribed the dates of "Johnny's" advent into the country, as well as a short sketch of his useful life.

Ventriloquism of Ancient Origin.

Editor Question Bureau: Is ventriloquism an art, and how long has it been in existence?—S. A. U., McCoysville, Pa.

Ventriloquism is a very ancient art. The oldest writers mention it, and physicians of all times cite numerous cases, together with a thousand anecdotes, in illustration. Hippocrates thought that the are really consisted in speaking in the belly as distinct from speaking in the ordinary way with the mouth. In the fifth book on epidemics he tells of a woman affected with angina, who uttered sounds in her belly like those produced by persons speaking with closed mouth. Plato cites the history of one Euricles, who, he claims, was the first ventriloquist. Saint Chrysotom looked upon the ventriloquists of his time as diviners, and believed, and he was not posterns utter oracles. The pagans held the same belief, and the responses of many of their oracles were delivered by persons thus qualified to serve the purpose of illusion. Oregon had likewise faith in ventriloquism, and Archbishop Eustathes, in a learned treatise on the famous Witch of Endor, maintains that the source of the ventriloquial eloquence of the witch lay in the abdomen. At all times the art has been cultivated by a certain number of individuals, now regarded as a divine gift, now as the inspiration of the devil. In the middle ages many ventriloquists perished at the stake, as sorcerers. It has been left to modern science, however, to discover and account for the physiological operations and powers of the vocal organs. The observations of these, while in operation in the manifestation of sounds and tones, conclusively show that what is called ventriloquism is but a peculiar method of vocalization, which, differing from the ordinary colloquial way of making articulation forward in the mouth, alters the direction of the sounds, by so changing the conformation of the mouth and lips as to keep back the vocalized sounds and cause their utterance to be muffled and hollow as to appear like sounds more or less remote. There is, in fact, only one distant voice; the place whence it seems to come must be suggested by acting, and the imagination of the hearers will do the rest.

First Duel in America.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you tell when the first duel was fought in America? Were the men who fought it punished?—T. L. M., Traphill, N. C.

Probably the first duel fought in this country was that which occurred at Plymouth, June —, 1621. Here is a verbatum account of the affair:

"The Second office is the first Duel fought in New England, upon a Challenge at Single Combat with Sword and Dagger between Edward Dotey and Edward Leister, Servants of Mr. Hopkins; Both being wounded, the one in the Hand, the other in the Thigh; they are adjudg'd by the whole Company to have their Head and Feet tied together, and for to lie for 24 Hours, without Meat or Drink; which is begun to be Afflicted, but within an Hour, because of their great Pains, at their own and their Master's humble requests upon Promise of better Carriage, they are Released by the Governor."

Marconi and Wireless Telegraphy.

Editor Question Bureau: Who is Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy? In what year were his inventions made? D. C. L., New Sheffield, Pa.

Guglielmo Marconi is an Italian. He was born at Marzabotto, near Bologa, September 23, 1875. He was educated at the University of Bologa and Padua, and as early as 1891 undertook experiments in demonstration of his theory that the electric current readily passes through any substance, and when started in a given direction follows a direct course without the assistance of any sort of conductor. He finally invented an apparatus for wireless telegraphy, which was successfully tested in England and Italy by Sir William Henry Preece, engineer and electrician-in-chief of the English postal telegraph service. Marconi was the first to perfect the sounding and receiving for telegraphy, and the first to patent the application of the electric waves discovered by Heinrich Hertz to the purposes of actual telegraphy as distinguished from mere signaling. He combinet the important elements of wireless telegraph that had previously been invented, and to him the scientific triumph of space telegraphy is due.

Marconi came to the United States in 1899, where he continued his experiments, and in 1900 employed his method in reporting the presidential election at that year. He had already sent messages across the English channel from the vicinity of Boulogne, France, to the South Foreland, England, 32 miles distant. In December, 1901, he began his first experiments in transatlantic telegraphy without wires at Signal Hill, at the entrance of the harbor of St. John's, N. F. When his success became apparent through his receiving and plainly distinguishing signals, the Anglo-American Cable company, which holds a monopoly from New Foundland, compelled him to withdraw, and he selected another station at Table Head, on the east of Glace Bay, Cape Breton island. In February, 1902, Marconi, on his way to the United States on board the steamship Philadelphia, received signals at a distance of 2,099 miles, and worded messages at a distance of 1,551 miles. In December, 1902, the first transatlantic messages were sent from Table Head. Later Marconi sent from the South Wellfleet station, Cape Cod, Mass., direct to Poldhu (3,000 miles), a message from President Roosevelt to King Edward. The Italian government introduced the Marconi system on its warships, and granted an annual subsidy of $200,000. The English government pays a royalty for the use of the system on its ships.

Slaves in the United States.

Editor Question Bureau:—How many colored people were there in the United States just previous to the civil war? What per cent of them were free?—W. W. T.

In 1860 the number of colored people in the United States numbered 4,442,000. At that time there were 3,954,000 slaves in the country.

The Honeymoon.

Editor Question Bureau:—What is the origin of honeymoon, and what length of time after marriage is called honeymoon?—J. K. R., Cambridge, Neb.

The word "honeymoon" is derived from the ancient Teutons, and means drinking for 30 days after marriage of metheglin, mead or hydromel, a kind of wine made from honey. A celebrated king of the Huns is said to have died his nuptial night from the effects of indulging too freely in hydromel at his wedding feast. The term "honeymoon" now signifies the first month after marriage, or so much of it as is spent from home.

"Old Hickory" Jackson.

Editor Question Bureau:—When, where and under what circumstances was Gen. Andrew Jackson given the name of "Old Hickory?"—H. M., Vineland, N. C.

According to the story told by Capt. William Allen, who was a near neighbor of Gen. Jackson, and who messed with him during the Creek war, the title of "Old Hickory" was given the the fearless fighter under the following circumstances: During the campaign the soldiers were moving rapidly to surprise the Indians, and were without tents. Gen. Jackson got a severe cold, but did not complain, as he tried to sleep in a muddy bottom among his half-frozen soldiers. Capt. Allen and his brother John cut down a stout hickory tree, peeled off the bark and made a covering for the general, who was with difficulty persuaded to crawl into it. The next morning a drunken citizen entered the camp, and, seeing the tent, kicked it over. As Jackson crawled from the ruins the drunken man shouted: "Hello, Old Hickory, come out of your bark and jine us in a drink."

Southern California.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please give a description of southern California?—C. F. A., Greenfield, O.

Within a short journey from almost any given point in California one may find almost any variety of climate, from below sea-level to nearly 15,000 feet above it; from the extreme but arid and monprostrating heat of the desert to eternal snow; from palms and perennial roses to the primeval coniferous forests, or to the desolation of alkaline saharas. Although all California shares the seasonal peculiarity of "California climate," the northern and southern parts of the state, roughly dividing at Point Conception and the Tehachepi Range—are very unlike meteorologically. The peculiarities of Southern California can be emphasized only by comparison. The upper portion is relatively humid, with more than twice the average rainfall, with far larger streams and vastly richer forestation. At Crescent City, on the far north coast, precipitation often reaches 70 inches a year. The smallest precipitation is in the desert southeast corner, averaging only three inches annually at Yuma. The seven counties habitually termed "Southern California," though the geographic southern half of the state would include 13 counties—have an average rainfall of but about 15 inches. The precipitation is insufficient to insure crops, except cereals. This broad difference between the two sections in rainfall has been the chief factor in an extraordinary difference of development within the last 15 years. Compelled by aridity to resort to irrigation; forced by the magnitude of this task to associative effort, the southern communities have suddenly developed a generic type of agriculture and of life unlike anything else in the Union.

In Southern California, while there is daily ebb and flow of air-currents (in the morning from off the sea and at night from the mountains), a real wind is very rare. Humidity and cyclones are absolutely unknown. Despite the nearness of the deserts, and high mercury sometimes recorded in the valleys, the dryness of the atmosphere renders it harmless, and sunstroke is unknown. Seasonal diseases, typhoids, malaria and pernicious fevers, summer diseases of children, gastric or hepatic diseases are rare. The average size of irrigated farms in Southern California is 21½ acres. The typical California farm under the present regime is perhaps 10 acres, irrigated by its own pumping plant or from a community ditch, and yielding an annual income of not less than $200 an acre.

During the decade 1890-1900 nearly 3,000,000 apricot trees were planted in California. Santa Clara, Ventura and Los Angeles counties contain more than one-third of the total. In 1899 the yield of delicious fruits included 8,000,000 bushels of peaches, 5,000,000 bushels of prunes, 3,488,000 bushels of apples, 2,500,000 bushels of pears, and very nearly 1,000,000 bushels of pears. In the same decade the number of semitropical fruit trees increased nearly fivefold. Of the total number reported in 1900, 63 per cent were orange, 17 per cent olive, 16.6 per cent lemon, and 3 per cent figs trees. The orange groves lie chiefly in the southern counties, more than four-fifths of the trees being in the counties of San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Riverside and Orange.

The above are some of the essential facts with reference to California, and Southern California in particular. No attempt has been made toward a description of the beauties of this country. It would require the pen of a Californian, inspired by the beauty and luxuriance of his surroundings, to do full justice to his state, or any part of it.

Auld Lang Syne.

Editor Question Bureau: What is the meaning of "Auld Lang Syne?"—L. S., Rushville, Ill.

It means old days, days that have gone by; more particularly happy daps. The song "Auld Lang Syne," is attributed to Robert Burns, the never-to-be-forgotten Scotch poet, in reality he only added a couple of stanzas to a poem known to have existed in 1600.

Miscellaneous.

I. H., Perris, Cal.: A soldier's widow who marries forfeits her pension. If her second husband dies and leaves her dependent, we know of no enactment that will restore to her to a pension.

A. L. E., Brooklyn, N. Y.: Please do not ask us to furnish opinions to be used in debate. The Bureau is for the purpose of giving facts that are of general interest to our readers. Our editorial columns are for opinions.

A. J. R., Kinzua, Pa.: All the information we have in regard to admission to soldiers' homes was plainly given in the Bureau of November 2. You will see therein who to address for further particulars.

W. D. R., Conneaut, O.: The rulers of the nations of the wold—a complete list—were given in the Bureau of November 2.

C. F. L., Logansport, Ind.: To make the comparisons you wish would require more space than we can devote to the subject in the columns.

School Boy, Jamesford, Mo.: "Ss." is the abbreviation of the Latin word "scilicet," meaning "to-wit." Look in your dictionary.

J. D. J., Smithfield, Pa.: If you will refer to back numbers of The Blade you will find, in the Question Bureau of a few months ago, an article on hypnotism that will answer your question. It is unfair to those who faithfully read the Question Bureau to be constantly repeating answers.

J. R. P., Addison, Mich.: We do not print old poems, songs or selections in the Bureau. We have announced this repeatedly, and our readers will save their time and ours by not asking for them.

E. B. M., Kantz, Pa.: Cannot answer your question. Have no means of knowing.

F. F., Delmer, Ky.: You will probably find the story in book form at the book stores.

O. B., Moundsville, W. Va.: Cannot give the formula you want.

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Dr. Frederick Main, Lock Box 681, Jackson, Mich

POWDERED HAIR.

Nuns Set the Fashion Quite Unwittingly—Gave a Venerable Look.

The custom of powdering the hair dates back as far as the sixteenth century and was first introduced by the nuns in French convents. Those who had occasion to leave the cloisters for any reason were wont to powder their hair so as to make it appear gray and give them a venerable look. The fashionable dames were so struck with the novel effect of the white powder on dark hair that they soon appropriated the device as one of the arts of the worldly toilet. Out of this grew the use of tints in the hair. The Roman women often used blue powder and later, in 1860, Empress Eugenie set the fashion of using gold powder.

Rome, under the empire, and Greece, during the time of Pericles, were seized with a mania for golden hair. The belles and fops of the day devised several methods whereby black locks might be changed to golden yellow, but bleaching did not always succeed. Consequently quite a trade was established with the fair-haired tribes beyond the Alps, who sold their hair to Latin merchants, to be worn on the heads of Roman dandies.

Many a dame dampened her raven tresses in the strongest muriatic acid and sat in the sun to bleach her hair to the coveted yellow. Others used lye and afterward anointed their heads with oil made from goat fat, ashes of the beech tree and certain yellow flowers.

The itinerant barber, who passed down and out when people ceased to use powder in their hair, was quite a personage in his day. He went from house to house armed with a soap bowl to fit the chin, powder boxes, pomatum and puffs, was always a newsmonger and a gratuitous scandal bearer.

When wigs were in vogue the Roman dames had in their wardrobes as many wigs as costumes, and when the choice of a wig was made it was necessary to arrange the eyebrows, lashes and complexion in harmony. It was then that the slaves were specially charged with the makeup of the face—a delicate operation, called by Cicero "Medicamenta candoris et ruboris."

There were some cunning devices in vogue among the belles of the old world for giving expression to the eye. The most reckless of them were wont to place a single drop of that deadly poison, prussic acid, in the bottom of a wine glass and hold it against the eyes for two or three seconds. Or rather, still, they would take a small quantity—a piece not larger than a grain of rice—of an ointment containing that mortal drug, atropia, and rub it on the brow. Each of these was supposed to give clearness and brilliancy, expand the pupil and impart a fascinating fulness and mellowness to the eye. Certain slightly pungent and volatile perfumes, such as oil of thyme, were occasionally worn on the handkerchief, causing the eyes to glitter and sparkle. The wan was made to appear large, full and almond-shaped by the use of a fine pencil dipped in antimonical sulphur or Egyptian black, rubbed upon the lids along the angle.

But, after all, the surest means by which a woman may acquire and preserve the gift of pleasing is to be young in spirit if not in years, and every bit as pretty as possible with all the legitimate means at her command, if she is always kind and gentle, always ready to give to others the sunniest side of her nature.—Chicago Chronicle.

ORIGIN OF THE WALTZ.

Of all the millions who waltz, who can tell how this famous dance originated? The story is a curious one. It is wrongly supposed that France received the waltz from Germany toward the close of the eighteenth century. The waltz did not emanate in its present form from the brain of a dancing master. Long before 1780, the time it is first mentioned under this name, it was displayed on the village greens. The waltz was first danced in the church, and serves to trace the union between ancient civilization and that of the Middle Ages.

The sacred dance of the pagans is preserved to a certain extent in Christian rites. It is transformed to a series of revolutions made to be sound of the tambourine. St. Isadore, archbishop of Seville, born about A. D. 580, was intrusted with the council of Toledo with the revision of the liturgy as it was then practiced in the Roman church, in which there was a tambourine dance. The council decided to adopt the Isadorian liturgy in all Spain, and it differed but little from that used in other countries at that time.

This rite, celebrated before the eighth century, when the Moors first invaded Spain, was still celebrated by the Christians in the seven churches of Toledo, which the Moors abandoned after their capture of the city, and it was after that time called the Moorish rite. This was known and employed in Provence and Italy. The tambourine in use in this religious dance was called by St. Isadore "motte de symphonie," and evidently corresponded to the instrument which in the ancient sacred dances accompanied the flute, a sort of bagpipe invented two centuries before Christ. As the religious dance of the Middle Ages is allied to the ancient sacred dance, so the waltz is an evolution of this religious dance, having passed through many changes before arriving in its present form. In the eleventh century, when the Gregorian rite supplanted the Moorish rite, the dance disappeared from the church. It appeared very quickly in society under the name of "carole," a word derived from the Latin "caroler."

A Royal Bon Mot.

Ambassador Meyer told at a luncheon in Washington a bon mot of the Russian emperor's.

"A beautiful Italian girl," he said, was summoned to play the violin at the Winter palace.

"She was an excellent musician. Her performance was admirable. At the end, with a smile and a little bow, the czar said to her:

"'If I were to shut my eyes while you are playing I could fancy it were Ysaye, but I much prefer to keep them open.'"

DUCKS AND KICKERS.

Launches Drive the Birds From Conesus Lake.

Conesus Lake residents this year report a phenomenal scarcity of wild fowl. Hunters visiting its waters have been coming home with practically nothing to show for their work, notwithstanding that the duck season is now well advanced.

Those living on the lakeside are authority for the statement that so far not more than half a dozen small flocks have been seen on its waters this year, and that when they did come their stay was transient. The scarcity seems the more surprising from the fact that squirrels and other game are quite plentiful. Some attempt has been made to explain this by the statement that during this first half of this duck season the weather has been milder than usual, yet a few years ago, in spite of fair weather conditions in October, the early varieties of wild fowl were always numerous on Conesus.

Sportsmen here hold to the theory that as a result of the memories of costly experiences of the last few years the wily "ruddies," "teal," "scooters" and other early flying varieties of the duck family have altogether eliminated these waters from their schedule of stops during their long trip from the polar regions to Florida.

Veteran huntsmen find a significant warning in the disappearance of wild geese from those parts, which resulted from too much persecution on the lakes of western New York. Half a century ago myriads of the big birds dropped down on the waters of this state every spring and fall. Within a comparatively few years, however, they practically disappeared. This was not because their numbers had apparently lessened, but rather on account of the fact that the wise birds had adopted a new route, swerving far enough west out of their course to make almost a semicircle before they reached southern regions. The hunters of this county claim that shooting from steam and gasoline launches is responsible for the partial abandonment of Conesus by the early flying varieties of wild fowl, asserting that the swiftly moving boats have done more to drive the ducks away than all the shooting that has ever been done there in a legitimate manner.

One old hunter at Conesus, of advanced years, whose word has never been questioned in his community, relates some unusual reminiscences from hunts he had taken part in in his early manhood. He declares that fifty years ago Conesus Lake was visited every spring and fall with myriads of wild fowl, there being, besides ducks, many flocks of geese, and an occasional one of swans. Notwithstanding the fact that the guns of those days were awkward to handle and comparatively slow in action, the farmers and sportsmen in that vicinity had far better results than at present.

Parties would often come down to the lake from the hillside and within a few days would secure score upon scores of wild fowl. A large part of their game they managed to cure and save for winter use, in spite of the fact that the flesh of the duck and goose is extremely oily. At that time the ducks were not considered much of a prize, however, and the sportsmen usually spent their time in shooting geese. These were comparatively tame, and by killing the leader and thereby confusing the remainder of the flock it was not uncommon for a party of hunters to secure all there were in the lot.

Livingston county sportsmen are securing a number of voluntary patrols along the lake side, in order to prevent any duck shooting from launches this fall. This manner of hunting proved a great nuisance to legitimate hunters last fall, and they are making every plan this season to break up the practice. They are also agitating a movement to secure a game protector to be stationed at Conesus Lake. A petition for the appointment is now in circulation here and is soon to be sent to Albany, where it is expected that action will be taken in regard to the matter in the near future. Sportsmen are pleased over the progress that has already been made and in the establishment of the patrol system at the lake, and all appearances indicate that they will be successful this fall in ridding the lake of launch hunters.—Rochester Post-Express.

THE TRAGEDY OF THE SLAVE TRADE TODAY

In his remarkable paper on "The Slave Trade of Today," in Harper's, H. W. Nevinson gives a remarkable account of his journey through the desolate "Hungry Country," over which the slave caravans pass:

"The path is strewn with dead men's bones. You see the white thigh bones lying in front of your feet, and at one side, among the undergrowth, you find the skull. These are the skeletons of slaves who have been unable to keep up with the march, and so were murdered or left to die. Of course, the military carriers and travelers die, too. It is very horrible to see a man beginning to break down in the middle of the Hungry Country. He must go on or die.

"The caravan cannot wait for him, for it has food for only the limited number of days. I knew a distressful Irishman, who entered the route with hardly any provisions, broke down in the middle, and was driven along by his two carriers, who threatened his neck with their axes whenever he stopped, and only by that means succeeded in getting him through alive. Still worse was a case among my own carriers—a little boy who had been brought to carry his father's food, as is the

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1905.

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TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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LACE CURTAIN PREMIUMS

To Subscribers Whose Time Expires in December.

We cannot offer a more satisfactory premium for clubs this season than the lace curtains which have proved so satisfactory in connection with our club offers of the past three years. More than twenty thousand of our subscribers have had curtains from us for clubs, and they wish us to supply them again this season. The manufacturers have our orders for a largely increased number to be delivered us during eight months, beginning with September, 1905.

Each curtain is 29 inches wide by 2½ yards long, and two curtains (or one pair) are sent postpaid by mail to each person awarded on terms stated below. They are described as Number 2961. We have them all made the exact same pattern, in order that those who desire to obtain additional pairs may have them match their first award.

How to Obtain the Premium.

On the first day of each month we shall mail notice to every subscriber whose time expires during that month, giving choice of some half dozen or more propositions for renewal. All who send us a club of ten or more subscribers according to Proposition No. 3, will receive a pair of these curtains postpaid by mail. By December 1st the many subscribers expiring during December should have our propositions. Each and every one should renew under one of the propositions, and at least 1,000 of the number should send us a club, for which we are prepared to meet the award with 1,000 pairs of curtains. You will notice that just now we make this offer to December subscribers only, and thirty days later the January people will have their turn, and so on in order of expiration, giving us orders with such regularity that we may be prepared to meet them promptly.

We shall give all an opportunity during their expiration month. Should any December subscribers fail, for any reason, to get the proposition by December third, they will please write us for a duplicate. And also please remember that unless one of the propositions be accepted before January 1st, you will never have the opportunity again, because beginning that date we deal with December subscribers only. We look for a renewal of many December names, and an equal number of new ones.

THE ROOT OF THE EVIL.

As a resultant of the scandals growing out of the recent election in New York city, citizens of that state are drafting legislation to avoid corrupt practices and minimize the danger of fraud. One feature of the proposed law is that which requires the fullest publicity of political expenses incurred by every candidate, by every political committee and by every worker. In fact the provisions are so sweeping that every financial detail of an election must become public property.

If the law can be made strong enough to hold water, it will go a long way to prevent election fraud. No man is going to barter his vote for nothing, and if the price is not forthcoming, if the man who has a vote to sell, cannot find a buyer, he will either remain away from the polls or vote as his distorted conscience may dictate.

The growth of bossism in this country is largely due to the development of politics in a financial way. A quarter of a century ago we had bosses, it is true, but they were rare, indeed, and it was no great trick to turn them down. The modern boss is of a different variety. He doesn't bind his followers to him by personal magnetism, but by the mighty dollar, and as long as the dollars last the umbilical cord is not easily severed. It is not so many years ago that most campaigns were conducted on a patriotic basis. If the managers desired a torchlight procession they called upon the boys to turn out. It wasn't necessary to pay them for the service. They came out as a matter of principle, because they revered the party. And as election day approached the committeemen in the various wards could figure almost to a penny what it would cost them to get out the vote—so much for carriage hire to haul the old and infirm, so much for stationery to warn the partisans and possibly a few dollars for beer to please the liberal element. Not a cent to the boys who got out the vote, not a cent to the challengers or to the others who participated in the final round-up. They were working for principle, not for pelf, and they would have been insulted had anyone suggested pay. But things are changed under the new regime. The big item of expense is for the party worker. The man who hustles out the vote must have his pay for it. The challenger and the witness will no longer work for the glory of party. Even the men higher up in the ranks must be remunerated either in cash or in promise of a good office. It is this change that has weakened party lines that has placed a premium on party desertion and driven party patriotism to the woods. And it is the curse of American politics.

Well known party leaders have at last discovered the cause and are trying to remedy it. An effective law in New York is to be the first step in the process of eliminating the buy and sell feature of our modern political system. If this law proves the thing, if it puts a stop to a pernicious practice, similar laws will probably be introduced in other states, and it is quite certain that congress will be urged by the President to curtail the business activity of national committees. When we are restored to the old order of things, when the ward politicians find that they can no longer run the affairs of their divisions on a cash plan, possibly patriotism that has suffered severely through political commercialism may again recover its pristine vigor.

THE STRUGGLE IN RUSSIA.

Recent events in Russia would almost seem to justify the hope for a speedy defeat of mobocracy. The abandonment of the strike demonstration for the eight-hour day and the declaration by the anarchists that they would substitute a great political strike in place of the industrial movement make it manifest that efforts to unite the workingmen against the government have failed.

It is now the purpose of the agitators to throw off their masks and make a bold bid for the control of the government. The wrongs of the workingmen are no longer to be made the basis of the revolution, but every malcontent, every individual who has a grievance against society, every man who prefers disorder to order, will be invited to join forces with the Revolutionists. Sufferers from the plague, the famished people in the central provinces, the discontented Poles and the unhappy agrarians are all to be worked upon by these active agitators with a view to welding them into a formidable weapon to be used against the bureaucracy. Even the army and navy, it is believed, will furnish many recruits to the cause.

But the blow must be struck at once if at all. Nicholas is yielding daily to the appeals of the conservatives. Witte is making herculean efforts to change the current, and the nobles, frightened at their utter helplessness, are no longer standing against any and all concessions. The effect of this withdrawal of opposition to the premier's plans is already being felt. If Witte can once get the machinery of the Douma in motion and let the people have a practical test of the changed order, the Revolutionists will lose the day. The entire strength of their movement depends on the rapidity with which they can deliver the blow. Every day of delay brings the Witte program so much nearer salvation. Within a month, if he can hold his ground, he will have the people with him, and turn the revolutionary forces into utter rout.

The world is witnessing one of the greatest internecine struggles of modern times, a struggle, the outcome of which may determine future political history. If the Revolutionists win, it will encourage movements in other parts of the universe against order and government, if Witte wins, his victory will mark the decadence of anarchy.

MORE SCANDALS UNEARTHED.

Considering the many avenues for the disbursement of their receipts, the only wonder is that the big insurance companies have anything left over for the policyholders. Senator Platt's testimony was a virtual admission that large sums were paid by the three giants, by one annually and by the others occasionally, to him in person to be handed over to the Republican state committee. He admitted further, with evident embarrassment, that these contributions were made with a view of retaining him as an ally to protect the companies from legislation that might be inimical to their interests.

It has developed in the testimony of other witnesses that some people made it their business to extort money from the companies. One man, a former actuary, proved a troublesome customer. Doubtless his familiarity with insurance methods and his knowledge of the mortality tables placed him in a position where he could convince the public that rates were too high and the method of distributing dividends unfair and arbitrary. Rather than have this man expose them, the companies bought him off.

Every week adds to the disclosures of infamous practices, and as we said before, the wonder is that the companies could pay out so much "blood" money and still remain solvent. They could not and be fair to the policyholders. These latter have been furnishing the sinews and suffering for it in the way of diminished dividends. So glaring are the scandals that the people cannot see clearly. When they recover their sense of sight, they will become more importunate than they have been heretofore in their demands for a reorganizatoin.

THE LESSON OF THE WAR.

In an interview with William E. Curtis, General Chaffee discusses the lessons learned by American officers from the Russo-Japanese war. The greatest of these, as may be conjectured by all who followed the early stages of the conflict was the "preparedness" of the Japanese. This feature of Japan's national life was treated at considerable length by George Kenan in the Outlook. Almost with the outbreak of hostilities, Mr. Kenan was in Japan and was given a clear insight into the military condition of the island. He found every man from the commissioned officer in the army to the coal handlers in the ships undergoing a thorough course of training in the particular branch of activity assigned him. He found thoroughly equipped arsenals and navy yards bending every energy to make ready for the impending struggle, and learning these things he announced to the world that Russia had undertaken one of the most stupendous tasks in her history.

It is no cause for surprise therefore that the results of these preparations impressed themselves strongly on the minds of those American military strategists who had the good fortune to make a practical study of the war. But General Chaffee deals more particularly with the army regulations in vogue in Japan. He finds every young, able-bodied citizen put through a severe course of military training. He finds the awkward country boy developing under this training into a graceful human machine, capable of enduring long marches and trained in all the arts of war, but more efficient than a machine because his brain is developed at the same time so that when his period of first enlistment has expired, he is educated as well as trained. Nor does the government stop at this. After three years of service the young citizen is mustered in the first Reserves, where he is required to give from 30 to 60 days' service annually for four years more. Then he is graduated into the Second Reserves where, for four years, he is liable to service whenever the government may need him. Under this system, the mikado has at his back, a million efficient soldiers whom he can assemble in short order. These men are not soldiers for the mere fun of the thing, nor because they are paid for it, but because they regard it as a duty. With them it is a matter of patriotism and when they go out to meet the enemy they don't weigh the possibility of losing their lives. Their one thought is, how much service they can render their country.

Such an army is impregnable as against any other army organized under a less patriotic system. Taking into account the low morale that prevailed in the Russian army the issue of the war is easily comprehended.

NOT ALL QUIET ON THE CANAL

Rumors from Washington that President Roosevelt is chafing because of the apparent lack of harmony among members of the Panama canal commission are coupled with a report that he contemplates abolishing the commission altogether. From this point, opinion varies. Some claim that the entire administration of affairs on the Isthmus will be turned over to Secretary Taft of the war department, while others contend that the President, disgusted at the incapacity shown by two commissions, will take the burden of the big project upon himself. We are inclined to the former opinion, because of the wellknown confidence President Roosevelt reposes in Taft, and further because his own pressing duties will not permit him to devote the time to the canal that this gigantic project demands. If he did not have the irritating problem of railway rate legislation nor the disturbing factor of tariff revision agitation on his hands, he might feel that he could serve the country best by giving his attention to the supervision of the work on the Isthmus, but under the circumstances, such an arrangement seems wholly out of the question.

The President's criticism of the commission, it is said, in no way implies dissatisfaction with Chairman Shonts, in whom he has implicit confidence, and it may be that in the future administration of the work the latter may be given even more latitude than he now possesses. But it is asserted that some one is responsible for recklessness and extravagance that must be checked at once if the canal would escape a grave scandal at the very outset. With very little to show for it, the government has dumped in millions and now the commission is only awaiting the day when congress shall convene to appeal for more appropriations. Naturally, in the inception of an enterprise of this character, the work of preparation is expensive and results show for little, but with the well-known opposition on the part of certain interests, the President considers it of prime importance that the actual work of construction begin at the earliest possible moment, before popular opinion has been poisoned by the circulation of false and misleading statements.

One thing is certain—if the present commission is incompetent or dilatory, the President will effect a reorganization at once. While he may be doubtful as to the kind of canal that is most practical, he has not changed his opinion as to the obligation assumed by this country when it undertook to dig the canal.

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT.

Despite the fact that we are more than two years distant from another national election, president makers are busy with their prophesies. It may seem a trifle far-fetched, but the latest conclusion is based on Secretary Tatf's speech at Akron. tI is asserted that if he really designed to secure the Ohio delegation for the Republican convention in 1908, he would have found an excuse for keeping out of Ohio at a time when he must have known, if he knew anything about Buckeye politics, that radical utterances on the question of bossism would materially weaken his chances. However, we are inclined to the opinion that "Bill" Taft would never consent to remain silent for the mere sake of political ambition. If he thought that the Republican party was being used by bosses for their own selfish purposes and to its detriment, no sort of compromise could be made with his duty as he would see it, and that duty would be to enter his strongest protest.

But there are other incidents tending to the belief that Mr. Taft is not seeking the presidency, but hopes one of these days to wear the robes of a supreme justice. He has no relish for the rough and tumble of political life. He has little patience with office seekers, and as for the strenuous life which the presidency entails, we doubt if it offers any attractions to a man of Mr. Taft's temperament.

It is interesting to note that the gossips who have thus sidetracked Secretary Taft are putting forward Secretary of State Elihu Root. They aver that Mr. Root is the man President Roosevelt hopes to see succeed him, and they place a great deal of confidence in the credibility of their belief. Without doubt the President can be a potent factor in the next Republican convention. Indeed, there are many of all shades of political opinion who declare that he cannot resist the unanimous call which they predict will be extended him to accept the Presidency for another term. But, as The Blade has often said, barring a situation that is critical in the extreme, one that seems to imperil the safety of the nation, we do not think President Roosevelt will recede from his expressed declaration that he will not be a candidate in any sense of the word. It does not follow, however, that he will relinquish his keen interest in the government nor refuse to indicate a preference if he thinks by so doing, the policies which are now under way and which will probably not be carried out to perfect fruition before the expiration of his term can be preserved. Hence the anxiety of the politicians to discover if the President has a choice.

Should the President throw the weight of his influence in favor of Root, we very much doubt if any sort of combination could offset it. For the President has won the hearts of the American people. They have more confidence in him than they have in any other man, and they know that he would be guided in his judgment by the highest motives of patriotism, by his desire to secure for his country that which he considers best for the national life.

COMING TO THEIR SENSES.

In spite of the strenuous efforts of the railroads to make light of the movement for government supervision of railroad rates, it is known that they have no hope of actually turning the flank of the opposition. Their program has been changed, and they are now seeking to make the best possible terms.

The senate committee is struggling with a bill which shall seem to meet the President's views and at the same time be acceptable to the railroads.. That would appear impossible on the surface of things if we took no account of the change in the attitude of the railroads. But they are already endeavoring, by putting an extreme construction on the President's expressed views, to make their surrender seem less complete. One of the senators whose friendliness for the railroads has provoked comment in the past, has even gone so far as to claim that the President's views are not yet known, because he has only given a general idea without any detailed plan. Yet there is not a school boy in the United States who will not tell you that the President wants the government to have control of the rate situation, so that Tom won't have special privileges over Dick and Harry, and so that the railroads cannot build up Old Orleans at the expense of Valgeston. That is the kernel of the whole thing, and if the United States senate will concede the justice of this it will not take long to work out a practical plan. Another scheme to let the railroads down easy is to utterly misinterpret the President's position by asserting that he would place absolute control of rates in the hands of the interstate commerce commission, and following this up with a statement that the railroads oppose anything that approaches so nearly government ownership or confiscation.

But these are, after all, only indications of the wind's direction. They show that the railroads are in the last ditch and are ready to effect a compromise, and this in itself is a great victory for the people who have been at the mercy of these big transportation lines for years. It shows that the senators who have been on friendly terms with the railroad corporations, are no longer disposed to buck public opinion, although some of them would, no doubt, gladly trick it. The growth of legislative sentiment in favor of a rate supervision has been much slower than was anticipated in view of the popular feeling on the subject, but it is believed to have reached a point where the President can safely cut another notch in his "Big Stick."

ENCOURAGE THE FILIPINOS.

of War Taft frankly told his auditors that he was before them to plead for justice on behalf of the Philippines. The duties on sugar and tobacco were imposed in response to the demand of the sugar and tobacco interests of this country, although the secretary proved by figures that as far as sugar is concerned, the industry in the Philippines is not likely to reach a point in production where it can even supply our present deficiency.

Nor will the removal of these duties be of especial advantage to the Philippines, but it will have the moral effect of showing them that the United States is their beneficent guardian, and not an oppressive owner. This is the main point at issue, to gain the confidence of the islanders, and let them understand that we are actuated in our dealings with them by motives of humanity, and not by selfish greed. Under our present laws we claim the islands for our own and treat them like aliens. We place an unwarranted restriction, in the way of duties, on their exportations to the United States, and, on the other hand, compel them to pay tribute to the American merchant marine, like any other part of this country, by bringing them within the operation of the coastwise laws. This is a palpable injustice and needs no extended argument. There is nothing that can be said in defense of such action.

The secretary makes it clear that we cannot hope to turn the Philippines loose this year or the next, nor even in a generation. The opportunities for the development of the islanders are manifold and one of these days, under liberal and humane management, they should reflect great credit on this country. But we must begin right. We must show our professed humanitarianism by extending to them every faciility for advanement. As they are a part of the United States, we must treat them as such, and not as a weak foreign property, to be despoiled at will.

Secretary Taft is the best man in the United States to plead for the Filipinos. He knows the character of the islanders, their ambitions and their needs, and he enters into the discussion heart and soul. When congress meets it will no doubt give the secretary and his able allies a respectful hearing, for it is no mistake that he and not the sugar and tobacco trusts, reflects public opinion.

FINANCING EXPOSITIONS.

In a couple of years Jamestown, Virginia, is to hold an exposition to commemorate the founding of the first English settlement in the United States. This is an important historical event and there will be considerable interest in the celebration.

However, we do not believe the project is of such magnitude that Uncle Sam should respond to the local demand to finance it. It is proposed to ask congress this winter for an appropriation of two and a half millions of dollars. If we remember correctly congress has already set aside $200,000 for this exposition. If this is not enough for a creditable government display then more should be added, but the government should not attempt to capitalize every fair which any part of the country may see fit to promote. Last year it was St. Louis and this year Portland, and so long as your Uncle Sam votes millions so long will communities insist on such exhibitions. No one objects to these shows, but there is no good reason why the government should finance them, even if the money is paid back. The difficulty in this matter is to draw the line. It would seem that now is a good time to stop such expenditures.

Not much has been heard of Folk's presidential possibilities since Tom Jbhnson predicted that he would be the next Democratic nominee.

The motion that President Roosevelt be renominated by both the old parties in 1908, will have to have a second from Mr. Bryan before it is put.

New York politicians have all acquired the habit of checking their memories before entering the room where the insurance investigation is being held.

TYPES OF RACES STRUGGLING FOR LIBERTY IN RUSSIA

HEBREW of ODESSA

OFFICIAL in the CAUCASUS

MINGRELIAN of KUTAIS

MERCHANTS of NIJNI NOVGOROD, PURE RUSSIAN TYPES

ARMENIAN of ERIVAN.

BESSARABIAN TYPE

KURD IN ARMENIA

LITHUANIAN

Russia's crisis, the vital and sweeping reform in her political framework, with the resultant outbreak of passion and fanaticism, casting a shadow over the whole world, brings strangely to the front the fact of the great diversity of race groups which people the empire.

The empire is populated mainly by the Slav group of the Caucasian stock belonging to the Alpine, or brachycephalic type; but the true Russians constitute nearly three-fourths of the population of Russia in Europe, the remainder being made of Letto-Lithuanians, Poles, Hebrews, Finns, Turco-Tartars, Mongols and Germans.

Russians proper may be divided into three separate and distinct groups, namely:

(1) Great Russians or Muscovites, numbering about 60,000,000. These occupy the center of European Russia and form about three-fourths of the population in the north and east.

(2) The Little Russians, or Malo Russians, sometimes termed Ukrainians or Ruthenians, numbering about 18,000,000. These are found mainly in the southwest, and to this branch the Cossacks may be attached, for they are Little Russians in their language and have settled in Little Russia, though they have many colonies in the southeast.

(3) The White Russians, numbering 5,000,000. These are classified under four district governments in the west.

Then, again, there are upward of 6,000,000 Russians in Asiatic Russia.

The other peoples are as follows:

Slavic Poles, about 8,000,000, the greater part living in Poland, the bulk of the remainder being in the western governments of Russia proper; about 200,000 Bulgarians, the Czechs and Serbs.

Teutonic—Germans, about 2,000,000, mainly in the Baltic provinces, Poland and in the colonies in South Russia, and about 300,000 Swedes, who are settled mainly in Finland.

Finnish—Finns and Karelians, about 2,500,000 in Finland and the neighboring parts of Russia proper; Esthonians, about 650,000 in the Baltic regions; Mordvins, Volyaks, Tcherimisses and other kindred peoples scattered over a large area in northern and eastern Russia, numbering about 1,500,000; Lapps in Lapland and Samoyeds in the extreme northern parts of Rusia and Siberia.

Letto-Lithuanian—Letts and Lithuanians, numbering about 3,500,000, the Letts being found in the northern region and the Lithuanians in the western governments and Poland.

Iranian—Armenians, Kurds, Persians and other tribes, numbering 1,300,000. These are found principally in the Caucasus.

Daco-Roman—Roumanians, 1,000,000, in southwest Russia.

Semitic—Hebrews, about 5,000,000 in western and southwestern Russia and Poland.

Caucasus Aborigines—Georgians, Mingrelians, Lesghians.

Turko-Tartars—Tartars, Uzbegs, Bashkirs, Kirghiz and Turkomans, numbering about 9,000,000.

Mongol—Kalmucks, in Russia and Central Asia; Buriats, Tunguses, in Siberia. The Mongols, not reckoning the inhabitants of Manchuria, recently occupied by Russia, number less than 1,000,000.

In addition there are in Russia more than one million Europeans of various nationalities, besides the nomadic Tsiganes, or gypsies.

It must, however, be borne in mind that the area of Russia exceeds 8,660,000 square miles, extending, as it does, from Europe to Northern Asia. It is nearly three times the size of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, and it covers one-sixth part of the land surface of the globe. It includes more than one-half of Europe and the whole of Northern Asia, and has the largest continuous area of any realm in the world.

Like all other races of mankind, the Russian race is not a pure one, as the Russians have taken in and assimilated a variety of Finnish and Turko-Finnish elements, but, curiously enough, the Slavonian type has maintained itself with remarkable persistency, as craniological research has shown that Slavonian skulls ten and thirteen centuries old exhibit the same peculiarities and anthropological features as are seen in those of our own day.

This may be explained by a variety of causes, but the chief reason is the maintenance by the Slavonians of Gentile organization and Gentile marriages.

CURRENT COMMENT.

What is needed in this country is enough laying hens to make eggs as cheap as breakfast food.

President Roosevelt is assuming a go-it-old-woman-go-it-bear attitude toward the Platt-Odell fight.

Oklahoma is as greatly excited over statehood as a young woman who is getting ready for her wedding.

Japan will condescendingly allow the emperor to wear his title as long as he can keep it on straight.

The prediction that Corea would be the innocent bystander of the Russo-Japanese war has been fulfilled.

Senator Burton has decided not to be a candidate for another term. He is too busy trying to keep out of jail.

A remarkable thing about the insurance investigation is the number of poor memories that have been developed.

Aunt Hetty Green explains that she is 71 instead of 70 years of age. Few women are as fond of accuracy as that.

A Chicago man has a claim on the British throne, but he does not expect to realize more than an old junk price for it.

It is rather inconsiderate of Secretary Shaw to remain in the cabinet after the correspondents have decided to have him retire.

A Peoria man has invented a machine for spanking children. In this case it looks as if necessity is the stepmother of invention.

Perhaps if Senator Tom Platt had his life to live over again he would manage some way to know less about life insurance graft.

Mr. Hearst does not care to be mayor of New York, but he is very anxious to know just how many votes he got for $65,000.

Mr. Witte believes that he can run the Russion army. If he can't all he will have to do will be to get a few Japs after it.

The testimony is tending to show that Mr. Burton, of Kansas, carried the United States senatorship as a sort of side line.

Mr. Grover Cleveland will not be able to see how President Roosevelt can crowd much into a message of only 20,000 words.

An Iowa girl has won a piano in a corn husking contest. It is not hard to imagine what will happen to that particular piano.

Mr. Dougherty, the defaulting Peoria banker, after mature deliberation, made up his mind that he was more guilty than insane.

Mr. Odell says he will never retire from politics. Nevertheless Mr. Platt thinks he knows of a way to overcome such obstinacy.

It must bother the sultan of Turkey somewhat to find enough pigeonholes in his desk to accommodate all the ultimatums he receives.

Aunt Hetty Green is seventy years old, but is still able to give a dollar several yards the start and catch it before it gets half a mile away.

President Smith, of the Mormon church, has refused to sanction a plural marriage. It is not staoted whether he has received a hint or a revelation.

Uncle Joe Cannon has made it clear that when the tariff revision locomotive comes around the curve, it will find him right in the center of the track.

The promises of the sultan of Turkey will depend largely upon what he thinks of the naval demonstration the powers make.

It may be that President Smith, of the Mormon church, is too old to entertain further views in favor of plural marriages.

It is coming to a point where every United States senator will be known by the railroad rate bill he introduces in congress.

There are no doubt some people in Wisconsin who would be pleased if Governor LaFollette could be sent farther away than Washington.

Luckily for Count Witte his physical breakdown is confined largely to the London newspapers. Outside of them he appears to be enjoying good health.

At last reports, the Chicago woman who burned $15,000 to test her husband's love, felt perfectly satisfied that she had accomplished her purpose.

Mr. Odell says "the President did not invite me to call at the White House." That is a pretty good indication that the President did not want to see him.

Senator Tom Platt is beginning to feel that there is going to be a political funeral in New York, and that he will be a pallbearer instead of the corpse.

The New England yarn output is the largest in many years. This in spite of the fact that there is no insurance investigation on in that part of the country

King Alfonso is going to get married, but there will have to be some slight delay until he can select the bride. All the other arrangements have been made.

It is not surprising to hear that Count Witte has broken down when it is recalled that the bother he is trying to get rid of is the accumulation of three hundred years.

Secretary Taft says faith will dig the Panama canal. It will not be of the mustard seed variety, however. It will have to be about the size of a steam shovel.

Secretary Shaw has received many congratulations upon his decision to remain in the cabinet. He is recognized as the most optimistic man that ever handled a deficit.

Norway's new king will get a salary of $200,000 a year. It is not much as royal salaries go, but is more than the young man could earn in any position which involved any work.

St. Louis physicians have boycotted 15,000 persons for not paying their bills. It will be a good joke on the doctors if those people should turn out to be the healthiest in the town.

Representative McCleary says a tax of two or three cents a pound would not be felt by the consumer. Evidently McCleary has no faith in the story of the straw that broke the camel's back.

A newly appointed South American consul will have to ride several thousand miles on a mule to reach his post of duty. Only out of courtesy can such an appointment be referred to as a political plum.

China puts the damages suffered by the Russo-Japanese war at $20,000,000. If we are not mistaken in the Japanese they will convince China that she was benefited by the war to the extent of $40,000,000, and is therefore in Japan's debt to the amount of the difference.

Current Events.

Great Britain accepts invitation to take part in the naval demonstration at Jamestown, Va., in 1907.

Editor W. B. Haldeman, of the Louisville Times, enter race for United States senate to succeed Blackburn.

A New York man who attempted to vote as John D. Rockefeller, calling his performance a joke, is indicted.

Mint report shows silver bullion in treasury is all coined up, so no more dollars can be made until congress acts.

One hundred Women Christian Temperance women appeal in vain to Mayor Dunne to close the saloons on Sunday.

Sentiment in congress is overwhelmingly in favor of the lock canal on account of long delay and extra cost of sea-level.

Senator Foraker announces in committee he will fight Roosevelt's plan to give interstate commission railway rate-making power.

Attorney general of Minnesota begins proceedings against two elevator companies at St. Paul charged with violating the anti-trust law.

English capitalists claim $1,500,000 damages on account of use of Manila and Dagupan railroad by United States troops during war in Philippines.

Mrs. William McWilliams and her five children are murdered in their farmhouse near Independence, Iowa. Husband and father is under arrest.

Jewelry worth $50,000, which was valued on account of its antiquity, is stolen by burglars from the exhibition room of Pratt Institute in Brooklyn.

Ambassador Rosen, in speech at Philadelphia, declares that Nicholas' recent manifesto is greatest and noblest act ever accomplished by a Russian sovereign.

Professor Loeb, of the University of California, announces important discoveries in his researches to ascertain the origin of life, which cause him to revise his theories.

Former Alderman McCormack, of Milwaukee, who accepted three tons of coal from a coal company in payment for his efforts in its behalf, is fined $334 when he confesses his graft in court.

Four convicts at the Missouri state penitentiary mutiny, shoot down two officers, wound Deputy Warden Lee, dynamite passage to street and, after desperate running battle in which one of their number is mortally wounded, surrender.

Members of the New York board of trade pass resolutions calling for the abolition of the tariff on Philippine products and the repeal of the new law requiring that commerce between United States ports and the isles be carried only in ships of American register.

Former agent of the Standard Oil company in Missouri, testifying before a special commissioner in St. Louis, says the trust used fraud in its effort to kill competition. John D. Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers and other financiers are subpoenaed to testify in ouster suits.

Renewal of the Chinese boycott against American goods is planned, Wu-Tung-Fang being removed from power to make way for the leader of the anti-American party, which demands the abolition of immigration restrictions by the United States, says William E. Curtis.

Mayor McClellan, of New York, the city controller and the president of the board of aldermen will be debarred by the action of the courts from taking office Jan. 1 unless the contest instituted by W. R. Hearst for the mayoralty is settled by that time, declare Heart's counsel.

Gage E. Tarbell, second vice president of the Equitable Life Assurance society, admits before the legislative investigating committee in New York that he got rebates on policies for $325,000 on his own life and $10,000 more on the lives of other members of his family, in the shape of full agent's commission, being returned to him, though such a practice is in violation of the law and is punishable by dismissal from the company's service when practiced toward outsiders.

TO BURBANK OF CALIFORNIA.

[The poet of the Chicago Record-Herald calls on Luther Burbank to produce a boneless fish.]

Don't waste your time on boneless fish;
We have them now; the canned sardine
And boneless cod, as you well know,
In every country store are seen.
But shelless oysters we would like,
And shelless clams would also hail;
And lobsters and the toothsome crab,
Without their horny coats of mail,
Would also like a stingless bee,
Mosquito without song or bite,
A jumpless flea and wingless fly,
That will not fly away at sight.
But if you'd gain the world's applause
And heap up piles of shining cash,
A dogless sausage please invent,
And then produce a hairless hash.

—New York Tribune.

Order **FULTON** by Mail

Kentucky's Great Whiskey

Express Prepaid from Distiller Direct to You

2 Gallons for $5. of thoroughly matured highest medicinal, Pure Rye or Bourbon Whiskey or one gallon each, in Myers' patent glass demijohns, and to prove FULTON is the best Whiskey, you need

send no money

We ship on 30 days' credit if you will have your merchant or bank guarantee account.
FREE—4 miniature bottles of Selected Fulton with each 2 gallon demijohn or 8 bottle order accompanied with cash.
Full Quart Bottles of Rye or Bourbon are expressed prepaid in plain boxes, either 4 for $3.00, 8 for $6.00 or 12 for $9.00. If not satisfied with goods, return, and if paid for all your money will be refunded by first mail.

Address **MYERS & COMPANY,** Warehouse No. 213 **COVINGTON, KY.**

SOLE OWNERS U.S. REGISTERED DISTILLERY No. 22, 6TH DIST. OF KY.

Orders from Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington or Wyoming must call for either 20 full quart bottles, or 6 gallons in demijohns, or a cask, for $15.00 by prepaid freight. Write for express terms for these States.

Our book, "A Fair Customer," Mailed Free.

THE BLADE'S REVISED WATCH LIST

FOR 1905-06

WALTHAM AND ELGIN MOVEMENTS

This season The Blade offers its readers a selection of first-class watches at prices lower than ever made before, and much lower than can be purchased elsewhere. The cases are the best quality of gold filled cases made, and are fully guaranteed. The reliability and accuracy of the Waltham and Elgin movements are so well known that they need no special description from us.

If you want a thoroughly reliable watch, this is your opportunity to get one at a very low price.

The 25-year cases are plain or engine turned, ah extra charge being made for hand engraved cases.

The 20-year cases are plain, engine turned, or engraved. No extra charge being made for engraved cases.

All watches are sent by registered mail, all charges prepaid by us.

The men's watches in the following list are all 18 size. The ladies' watches 6 size. We can furnish any size and any grade of Waltham and Elgin movements, and will be pleased to quote you prices.

This offer is intended only for Blade subscribers. We desire to give our subscribers the advantage of the best quality of everything at the very lowest price.

MOVEMENTS.

Fifteen jewels (settings); quick train; exposed pallets; cut expansion balance; Breguet hairspring; polished oval regulator; sunk second dial; nickel index; dust ring; damaskeened plates.

Seven jewels; quick train; exposed pallets; cut expansion balance; Breguet hairspring; polished oval steel regulator; sunk second dial; nickel index; dust ring; damaskeened plates.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case $13.75	No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case $11.00
Extra for engraved case.$1.00	Extra for engraved case, 80c
No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case $15.00	No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case $12.60
Extra for engraved case.$1.00	Extra for engraved case...80c
No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case $11.20	No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case $8.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case $12.25	No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case $10.0

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case $5.30	No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case $6.75

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

No. 81—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case $12.00	No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case $13.25
Extra for engraved case.. 80c	Extra for engraved case...80c
No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case $10.50	No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case $11.75

SPECIAL.

Men's Nickel Silver, open-face cases, with 7 and 15-jeweled gilt Waltham and Elgin movements.

No. 85—7-jeweled gilt $4.75	No. 86—15-jeweled gilt $5.75

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Elegant Gold Filled Chains

We are prepared to furnish our readers any kind of a watch chain either for ladies or gentlemen. Send for our illustrated price list.

Address all orders—

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

WATCHES WATCHES WATCHES

Special Holiday Season Offer.

No gift is so much appreciated by boys and young men as a handsome and reliable watch. We have just purchased a limited number of very fine, 12-size Watches. The 12-size is the smallest men's watch made, and is the favorite size for boys and young men. In fact, it is the popular size for every one who wants a small, thin watch. We are going to offer these watches to our readers at a very low price.

DESCRIPTION.

CASE—Twenty-year, gold-filled, open face, screw back and bevel plain; engine turned and engraved.

MOVEMENT—Seven-jeweled Elgin or Waltham.

PRICE—Our price to Blade readers is only $8.50

This watch cannot be purchased at any retail store for less than $12 to $15. Get your orders in early.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

SPECIAL A

17 Jewels. 20-Year Case.

We offer our readers for the holiday season the best watch offer ever made. The case is a 20-year, 18 size, gold-filled, hunting, plain engine turned or engraved, fitted with a 17-jeweled Elgin movement—adjusted to heat and cold—

Our price is, Hunting case.....$13.00
Our price is, Open Face.....$11.00

Get your orders in early, as we can only get a limited number of these watches.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

SPECIAL B

This is a 16 size 20-year, plain, engine turned or engraved hunting case, fitted with a 15-jeweled Walton or Elgin movement. Our price.....$13.75

Or the same movement in a 16 size open-face, nickel silver case.....$9.50

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

FOR THE LADIES AND GIRLS

The O size is now the popular watch for ladies and girls. It is small enough to be worn as a Chatelaine, and is generally worn that way.

The case is 20-year, gold filled, Hunting, plain, engine turned, or engraved, and is fitted with a 7-jeweled Elgin or Waltham movement—

Our price is only.....$11.75

If you wish to give your wife, daughter or sister a handsome Xmas present, give her one of these watches.

Get your order in early.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

SOLID GOLD FACE, LINK CUFF BUTTONS

These buttons are the latest designs, polished or satin finish, plain, pearl or opal set. Price, per pair.....$1.50

This quality of buttons cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $2.25 per pair. We offer our readers only the very best quality at the very lowest price.

LOCKETS

Best quality of ladies' gold filled Lockets, 1¼ to 1½ inches in diameter; holds 2 pictures; satin finished. Price.....$1.60

Engraving large monogram 25c.

This Locket sells at retail stores for $2.50.

Address all orders to

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered.

Please do NOT send stamps. Inclose a silver dime wrapped in tissue paper. Once more, do NOT send stamps. They stick together, and it is difficult to dispose of them, unless at a discount.

Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Notice that the price, 10 cents, is for a SINGLE pattern. Many of these show TWO patterns in an illustration. In such cases, either will be sent on receipt of 10 cents, coin, or both on receipt of two silver dimes.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Address as follows, including price of pattern ordered: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

6397—Men's House Jacket.

"A good cigar is a smoke" and a smoking jacket is the ideal condition for the smoke. There are few men who would not appreciate most fully a comfortable smoking jacket to slip on when sitting down for the evenings "pipe-dream," and

few men who do not smoke who would not gain quite as much thorough enjoyment from the possession of one. Many women do not realize how welcome a gift this same garment would be to the master of the house. Here is sketched a coat which is fashioned after the latest models and so cut as to be as easily made as possible for the benefit of the home dressmaker. The materials used are quilted silk, heavy woolen serge, velveteen and blanketing. The lining may offer a contrast and silk frogs or buttons and loops act as fasteners. Two pockets appear in front and assist in giving a tailory look. In the medium size the coat requires two yards of 54-inch material.

6397—sizes 32 to 46 inches breast measure.

6371—A Pretty Design for a Waist

The shirtwaist deserves the crowning place in Milady's wardrobe, which every other garment, quite outstripped in the race for popularity, has conceded it. The number of designs are legion, and yet new ones are always welcome, the more so because the American woman's individuality must be catered to. This design is charming and simple in the extreme, and would suit the slender figure especially. Observing modistes will tell those interested that the long vest gives a pleasing effect to the proportions of the figure. The chief characteristic of the sleeve which consists of under and over portions is the unique construction of the upper portion. The straps of the over-sleeve are one with the sleeve, but cut so as to allow the sleeve to be shirred and the ends of the straps overlapped. Batiste, netting, crepe de chine or any of the soft silks or veilings would serve excellently for material. The medium size demands 3½ yards of 36-inch material.

6371—5 sizes, 32 to 40 inches bust.

6292-6293—A Gown for the Bridal Day.

Many a girl is looking forward to her bridal day and eager fingers have long been busy fashioning finery for this happiest day of all the year. The wedding gown is the crowning touch to the preparations and here is a suggestion which will please the woman who is clever with her fingers. The time honored ivory satin will always hold first place among fabrics for this auspicious occasion, but there are other less elaborate materials which many up-to-date women use and with a vast amount of good sense. Any of the louisines or soft taffetas may serve as well as white mull and chiffon cloth. The skirt is circular according to the latest fashion, fitting smoothly over the hips without seam or dart and flaring in graceful fulness at the lower edge. It may be finished with bands of satin, insertion or ruffles. The bodice is surplice in front, opening over a chemisette of all-over lace, which may be taken out when worn later for an evening gown. A shaped collar fitted with tiny tucks and rippling at the lower edge forms a charming finish for the neck and front. The sleeve is mousquetaire, a style most becoming to the arm. The entire gown

demands 8¾ yards of 36-inch material for the medium size.

Two patterns: 6292—sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust; 6293—sizes, 20 to 30 inches waist.

The price of these patterns is 20c, but either will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents.

4653—A Girl's Apron.

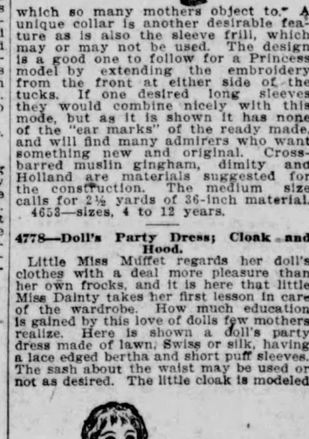
Mothers who are looking for something in apron styles that are just a little different from those the little daughter has been wearing ever since she was big enough to wear pinafores, will appreciate the design shown today. The apron is in sack style, but tucked in yoke outline, so as to overcome the tight fitting effect in front,

which so many mothers object to. A unique collar is another desirable feature as is also the sleeve frill, which may or may not be used. The design is a good one to follow for a Princess model by extending the embroidery from the front at either side of the tucks. If one desired long sleeves they would combine nicely with this mode, but as it is shown it has none of the "ear marks" of the ready made, and will find many admirers who want something new and original. Cross-barred muslin gingham, dimity and Holland are materials suggested for the construction. The medium size calls for 2½ yards of 36-inch material.

4653—sizes, 4 to 12 years.

4778—Doll's Party Dress; Cloak and Hood.

Little Miss Muffet regards her doll's clothes with a deal more pleasure than her own frocks, and it is here that little Miss Dainty takes her first lesson in care of the wardrobe. How much education is gained by this love of dolls few mothers realize. Here is shown a doll's party dress made of lawn, Swiss or silk, having a lace edged bertha and short puff sleeves. The sash about the waist may be used or not as desired. The little cloak is modeled



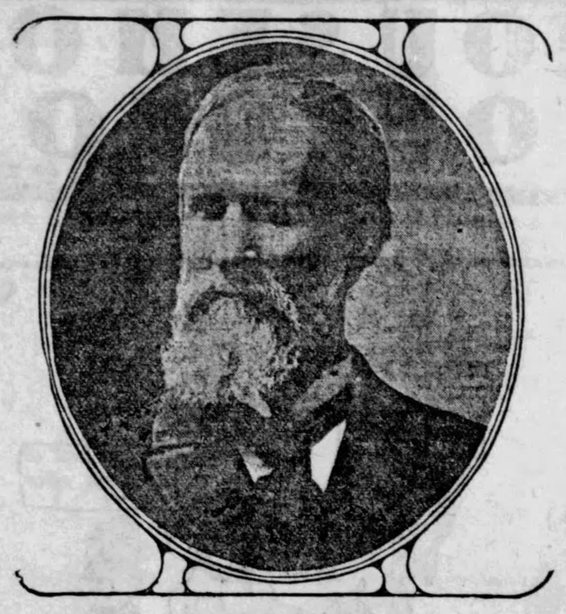
after the little maid's own and has two pretty collars or capes. A soft woolen fabric would be suitable for the coat, and the same might be used for the hat, with a tiny silk facing. For a doll of 21-inch length the bonnet requires ½ yard 27 inches wide; for the dress ¾ yard, and for the cloak 1¼ yards.

4006—Sheep and Pig.

Every child must possess toy animals at one time or another, and no sensible mother doubts the advantage of making these if it can be done without much trouble and with satisfactory results. It often happens that home-made animals lack a resemblance to their supposed originals to so large an extent that a child learns little about the animals and would not know a real live pig, for instance, if he saw one. The patterns given here of pig and sheep are unusually lifelike, and, while made without much difficulty, they are entirely practical for the child's use, as they cannot be demolished. The education gained by the child by association with toy animals is not to be depreciated. It means a lesson in nature which the small brain will never part with. Canton flannel in quantity of ⅝

yard is the material needed for the pig, while ½ yard of elderdown is necessary for the sheep.

SECRETARY WILSON ON THE FARMER



JAMES WILSON
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Secretary James Wilson, of the department of agriculture, has filed his annual report. It shows among other things the unprecedented prosperity of the farmer and the stupendous aggregate of farm production as well as the increase in the valuation of farms.

The report in part is as follows:

The secretary says that it is in the highest degree gratifying to present evidence of the unprecedented prosperity which has in recent years rewarded the diligence of the farmer and the efforts of his department. A year of unequaled prosperity has been added to the most remarkable series of similar years that has come to the farmers of this country. Farm crops have never before been harvested at such a high general level of production and value. Corn has reached its highest productions, over 2,700,000,000 bushels, of a total estimated value of $1,216,000,000. Hay comes second, with a value of $606,000,000. Cotton is expected to yield $575,000,000. The short wheat crop of last year is followed by one of 684,000,000 bushels, and its value, $525,000,000, overtops the highest value ever before reached. While only one crop, corn, reached its highest production this year, four crops—corn, hay, wheat and rice—reached their highest value.

Value of the Dairy Cow.

"No crop but corn produces the income that the dairy cow does. The estimate of the value of dairy products for 1905 reaches $665,000,000. The farmers' hen competes for precedence with wheat, poultry products aggregating half a billion dollars in value.

Aggregate of Farm Production.

"And yet," says the secretary, "the story is not done." The wealth production on farms in 1905 has reached the highest amount ever attained by the farmer of this or any other country, "a stupendous aggregate of results of brain and muscle and machine," amounting in value to $6,415,000,000, an excess over last year of $256,000,000. The wealth produced on farms in 1905 exceeds that of 1904 by 4 per cent., that of 1903 by 8 per cent., and that shown by the census figures for 1899 by 36 per cent. Should there be no relapse from his present position, as a wealth producer, three years hence the farmer will find that the farming element, about 35 per cent. of the population, has produced an amount of wealth within ten years equal to one-half of the entire national wealth produced in three centuries.

Value of Farm Animals.

"The value of horses and mules on farms exceeded last winter $1,462,000,000. Milch cows are advancing in numbers and are worth $482,000,000. The value of all other cattle is estimated at $662,000,000. Sheep are declining in number and total value, while swine maintain their previous position, and are valued at over $253,000,000. In the aggregate, the value of farm animals of all sorts has increased over that given in the census of 1900 by 9 per cent.

Farmers' Savings Banks.

"One of the most notable outgrowths of savings by farmers is the great multiplication of small national banks in recent years. As many as 1,754 banks, each with a capital of less than $50,000, were organized from March, 1900, to October, 1905. These were distributed mostly throughout the south and the north central states, in rural sections. In the south 633 of these banks were organized, and in the north central states 732. The capital of these banks has come from the farmers. The increase of bank deposits in agricultural states is most extraordinary. The increase during the year which ended June 30, 1905, in Iowa and South Dakota was 14.9 per cent.; in Nebraska, 13.5 per cent.; in Kansas, 9.7 per cent., and in North Dakota 25 per cent. During the same time bank deposits in Massachusetts increased 9.1 per cent. But still more remarkable is the bank statement for the south central states. Throughout the whole area of that division the increase was 22.8 per cent., while the general average increase for the United States was but 13.3. For the first time in the financial history of the south, deposits in the banks of that region now exceed $1,000,000,000. These remarkable increases in bank deposits in agricultural states and the increase in the number of small country banks are directly and indirectly because of the profits that have come to the farmers.

Increase in Valuation of Farms.

"The department this year undertook, and has just completed, an investigation of the changes in the value per acre of medium farms since the census of 1900. Inquiries were addressed to 45,000 correspondents distributed throughout every agricultural neighborhood in the United States, and returns from these correspondents warrant the following statements:

"During the past five years the value of medium farms in this country has increased 23.5 per cent. as compared with an increase of 25 per cent. for the ten years preceding. The increase in the south central group is 40.8 per cent.; in the western group, 40.2; in the south Atlantic group, 36 per cent.; in the north central group, 25.3 per cent., and in the north Atlantic group, 13.5 per cent.

"Figured in dollars of gain per acre, the increases during the five years past of medium farms were in the north central division $11.25; in the western division $5.36; in the north Atlantic $5.26; in the south Atlantic division $4.93; and in the south central division $4.66. The average increase for the United States was $7.31.

The secretary thus summarizes the economic position of farmers: "If the farmers' economic position in the United States is to be condensed to a short paragraph, it may be said that their farms produced this year wealth valued at $6,415,000,000; that farm products are yearly exported with a port value of $875,000,000; that farmers have reversed an adverse international balance of trade, and have been building up one favorable to this country by sending to foreign nations a surplus which in sixteen years has aggregated $12,000,000,000, leaving an apparent net balance of trade during that time amounting to $5,092,000,000 after an adverse balance against manufactures and other products not agricultural, amounting to $543,000,000, has been offset. The manufacturing industries that depend upon farm products for raw materials employed 2,154,000 persons in 1900 and used a capital of $4,132,000,000. Within a decade farmers have become prominent as bankers and as money lenders throughout large areas; and during the past five years prosperous conditions and the better directed efforts of the farmers themselves have increased the value of their farms 33.5 per cent., or an amount approximately equal to $6,133,000,000."

American Farmer.

In conclusion, the secretary says it has been a grateful task to present to the President and thus to the American people a pen picture of the American farmer, as he is today, to make clear the position of the farming industry, its wonderful productiveness, and its large contribution to the general prosperity of this country. He has also pointed out some of the more important work illustrative of the methods by which the department seeks to benefit the farmer. Its work is two-fold. It seeks to add to the sum of intelligence in the man and to increase the productive capacity of the acre. In this work the department has the hearty co-operation of the agricultural colleges and experiment stations, all working with the department to the same great end. The gratifying evidences of wellbeing in the farming community, the extraordinary progress made, and the enlarged recognition of the true position of the farming industry in the economic life of the country are mainly the result of this continued and combined effort on the part of these agencies to add to the sum of the farmer's knowledge, and must be regarded as the triumph of intelligence in the application of scientific knowledge to the tillage of the soil. This he maintains is so true that it would be superfluous to urge the generous maintenance of the department in its grand work. "Great as has been the work undertaken and accomplished, gratifying as have been the results as shown in the first few pages of this report, be it remembered that we are still at the threshold of agricultural development and that the educational work which has led to such grand results has only been extended as yet to a portion of our agricultural population."

CATS IN THE TREASURY

So Many They Became Pests and Were Driven Out.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The force of cats that has been on duty at the treasury department has been reduced to three. Some twenty years ago, when the lower vaults of the treasury were covered with a wooden floor, the place became infested with rats, which entered through the sewers and by other openings, overrunning the place and feeding upon the cockroaches and insects that have at all times abounded in the building, as well as the remains of lunches which were at that time thrown into old bins and paper boxes. To destroy the rats a few cats were introduced. The cats found the treasury vaults an ideal home and they multiplied and increased at an astonishing rate. Finding enough to live on with the rats and mice they caught, they became very shy and wild, hiding away during the day in dark corners, lumber piles, etc., in the vaults, but coming forth at night and prowling over the entire building. The complaint against these cats became so strong that in 1902 an order was given to destroy the greater portion of them, a work that was entrusted to the night watchmen. But the night watchmen had taken such a liking to these pets that the order was not executed. In fact, it was they who encouraged the cats. One watchman used to bring several pounds of meat scraps every evening for his pets, while others had from four to five pet cats which they fed every evening from their lunch baskets. The nuisance continuing, heroic measures were taken, and the number of cats was reduced by the day force by means not particularly humane, but, on the whole, urgent and necessary. The reduction of cats was accomplished in other ways than by direct extermination. The laying of the new iron floor and the removal of all waste matter from the building at the end of each day reduced the number of rats, and this, in turn, caused many cats to leave. Also the removal of lumber and boards from the halls of the vault broke up the hiding places of the cats and many were driven out of the building. Three of the best mousers were allowed, however, to remain, and these are now fed every night by the watchmen.

WILL BE HOVERING NEAR

United States Battleship Will Be Near Russia if Needed.

Washington, Nov. 23. — Orders have been cabled to the Minneapolis at Gravesend, England, to remain there for the present. The vessel was under preliminary instructions to proceed to the Baltic sea and northern waters in Europe in the direction of Russia that she might be available as a place of refuge for Americans in Russia should an emergency arise.

As far as the officials here can judge the situation in Russia appears to be quieting down and the necessity of a warship is believed to be removed.

ALL FOUR PREMIUMS FREE TO Ladies & Girls

Ruby and Pearl Effect Ring

To introduce our house we are giving away ALL FOUR of these beautiful premiums for selling only 4 of our beautiful art pictures at 25c each. They are large size for framing, in many colors, and sell like "hot cakes." Remember, you get all 4 premiums for selling only 4 pictures (no more). We pay all postage—trust you with the goods and take back any not sold. Just write today. Address

B. S. SEARIGHT, Figr., 63 Washington St., Dept. 120, Chicago, Ill.

MISTAKE IN PRINTING

Map Had Isle of Pines Belonging to the United States.

Washington, Nov. 23.—In the new map of 1905, issued by the general land office, the little dot of land lying off the coast of Cuba and known as the Isle of Pines, will no longer have the letters U. S. following its name. This decision has been reached by the general land office, which, since 1900, has designated this bit of land "Pine Island, U. S."

The official maps have had the island indicated as an American possession for over four years.

Frank Bond, chief of the map division of the general land office, said today that the letters "U. S." had been placed after Pine Island by mistake, and that the mistake would be rectified on the new maps. There is now pending in the senate a treaty formally turning over the island to the republic of Cuba.

LIEB HAS HIS HEARING

Before Roosevelt on Pernicious Political Activity.

Washington, Nov. 25.—President Roosevelt today gave a hearing to W. S. Lieb, assistant United States treasurer at Philadelphia, on charges of pernicious political activity. Present at the hearing were Representative Patterson, of Pennsylvania, who is Mr. Lieb's sponsor; A. W. Cooley, of the civil service commission, and Mr. Watts, one of the officials of the commission.

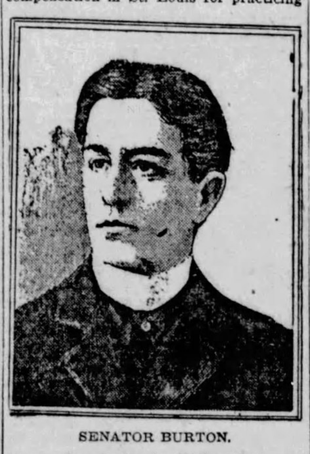
Several months ago charges were filed with the civil service commission against Mr. Lieb and the case has been pending ever since. An inquiry into the charges was made by the civil service commission, the report of which sustained them.

The hearing was very long, but at no time during its progress did the President indicate what action he might take in the case. Mr. Patterson expressed the view as he left the White House, that Mr. Lieb had made a successful answer to the charges, which, he said, were largely technical in character. No intimation is given of the action the President may take in the case.

SENATOR BURTON GUILTY

For Practicing as an Attorney for Rialto Grain Company.

St. Louis, Nov. 27.—United States Senator J. Ralph Burton, of Kansas, was convicted in the federal circuit court on all six counts of an indictment charging that he agreed to receive and did receive compensation in St. Louis for practicing



SENATOR BURTON.

as an attorney for the Rialto Grain and Securities company of St. Louis before the postoffice department in Washington while a senator. The maximum penalty for the offense is imprisonment for two years and a fine of $10,000 on each of the six counts.

On motion of counsel for the defense, Judge Vandevanter, in the United States circuit court today postponed until Wednesday morning next passing of sentence upon United States Senator J. R. Burton, of Kansas. On Wednesday the defense will present its reasons for asking a new trial.

NO MORE SILVER DOLLARS

Unless New Legislation Is Passed—Supply Exhausted.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The annual report of Director Roberts, of the United States mint bureau shows that the domestic coinage for the year amounted to $91,172,720 and to 152,422,302 pieces. The coinage for the Philippine Islands was 29,390,528 pieces, for Panama 6,435,000 pieces, for Costa Rica 450,000 pieces and for San Salvador 400,000 pieces. Total coinage 189,097,828 pieces.

A summary of all earnings and expenditures, including seigniorage, on silver and minor coins, shows that the total earnings and gains of the mint service exceeded expenditures by $3,289,019.

The director announces that all silver bullion purchased under the acts of 1878 and 1890 is now gone, the accounts with it closed and the coinage of the silver dollar is at an end unless in the future new legislation upon the subject is passed.

The stock of gold in the world on January 1, 1905, in use as money is estimated in round numbers at $6,000,000,000. The amount actually in sight in reporting banks and government treasuries was $3,364,600,000.

THREE NEW BATTLESHIPS,

Three Cruisers, 5 Gunboats and Torpedo Boats Wanted for U. S. Navy.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Three first-class battleships, of at least 18,000 tons displacement, and 18 knots' speed, three scout cruisers of 5,000 tons displacement, one gunboat of the Helena class, and four other gunboats of light draught, two for use in the Philippines and two for service on the rivers of China, with additional torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers, are the principal recommendations of the general board of the navy in its program of new construction to be authorized by the next congress, which is now under consideration by the board of construction.

At its meeting tomorrow the latter board, of which the chiefs of the bureaus of ordnance, steam engineering, equipment and construction and repair, are the members, will complete its report upon the practicability of the proposed types of ships contained in the general board's program, and the two reports will be forwarded to the secretary for guidance in the preparation of that portion of his annual report dealing with new construction.

PENSIONER GETS $9,348

In Lump Sum--Largest Under Administration of Warner.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The largest pension claim settled since Commissioner Warner took charge of the pension office has been awarded to a veteran of the civil war who is a patient in the St. Elizabeth government hospital for the insane.

An accrued pension of $9,348 is the lump sum awarded with future payments at $30 per month. Considerable of the $9,348 will go to pay for the man's maintenance during the time he has been confined in the hospital. The monthly allowance will afford him added comforts and luxuries.

WILLIANI LEIB REMOVED

As Assistant United States Treasurer at Philadelphia.

Washington Nov. 27.—President Roosevelt today removed from office William S. Leib, assistant United States treasurer at Philadelphia, for "constant and persistent violation of the civil service law while in office."

In a formal statement issued at the White House today by President Roosevelt, Mr. Leib's removal is announced. The President gave Mr. Leib a hearing last Friday, at the request of Senators Penrose and Knox, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Leib submitted a long statement in answer to the charges made against him, and was supported in his defense by Representative Patterson, of Pennsylvania. After careful consideration of all the facts developed by the inquiry, the President decided to remove Mr. Leib from office, it being shown, according to the statement, that there was "constant and consistent effort on your (Mr. Leib's) part, to evade the provisions of the civil service law, to hamper its workings as far as possible, and to obstruct in every way the action of the commission."

The President declared that the evidence showed fraud in the civil service examinations, the fraud in one instance implicating Mr. Leib's sister. After reviewing the case pretty fully, the President concludes:

"Under these circumstances of persistence in wrong doing on your part, it seems to me that there is no alternative but to remove you from office. You are accordingly hereby removed from the position of assistant treasurer of the United States."

COMMERCE OF THE U. S.

For 1905 Will Exceed That of Last Year by Many Millions.

Washington, Nov. 24.—The commerce of the United States with its noncontiguous territory in 1905 seems likely to exceed by many million dollars that of any preceding year. The nine-month statement ending with September, issued by the department of commerce and labor through its bureau of statistics, shows that the shipment from the United States to its noncontiguous territory amounted to $36,552,174, against $29,929,079 in the corresponding months of the preceding year, a gain of over 19 millions. Thus the total commerce between the United States and its noncontiguous territory amounts to over 103 million dollars in the nine months ending with September, 1905, against 77 millions in the corresponding months of the preceding year.

These figures relate to merchandise only and do not include the gold and silver, of which the shipments from Alaska to the United States were nearly $7,000,000 of gold produced in that territory and five and one-half millions of foreign gold shipped from Alaska, being presumably that originating in British territory adjacent thereto. This shows a total increase of over 25 millions dollars in the trade between the United States and its noncontiguous territory in the nine months of the preceding year. It was not until 1904 that the commerce between the United States and the various areas now designated as its noncontiguous territory had reached as much as $100,000,000, but it seems likely that the total for the present year will reach fully $125,000,000.

This increase in the trade above referred to is found in the movements of commerce to and from each of the important areas in question, except in the single instance of merchandise shipped from Alaska to the United States. In this there is a falling off of a little less than $2,000,000 compared with the corresponding months of the preceding year, this reduction being apparently due to a shortage in the shipments of salmon, which in the nine months of 1905 amounted to but 17,500,000 pounds against 39,000,000 millions in the corresponding months of 1904. In shipments from the United States there was an increase of nearly $2,000,000 to Alaska, of over $3,000,000 to Porto Rico, about $1,000,000 to the Philippine Islands, and nearly a million to the Hawaiian Islands. In shipments from the noncontiguous territory to the United States there was an increase of about $5,000,000 from Porto Rico, of over $4,000,000 from the Philippine Islands, and of about 12 millions from the Hawaiian Islands, but a decrease, as above mentioned, of about two millions from Alaska, due apparently to a shortage in salmon shipments during the period in question.

The contrast in the trade of the United States with these territories as compared with the period prior to annexation is interesting. In the nine months ending September, 1897, the year prior to the annexation of Porto Rico, the shipment of merchandise from that is land to the United States amounted to $1,767,028, as against $16,176,676 in the nine months just ended. The shipments from the Hawaiian Islands to the United States in the nine months ending with September, 1897, amounted to $13,044,231, as against $35,689,791 in the nine months just ended. The shipments from the Philippine Islands to the United States in the nine months ending with September, 1897, amounted to $1,504,974, as against $11,486,300 in the nine months just ended. For Alaska there are no figures other than estimates for years prior to 1900. On the export side (shipments from the United States to these territories), the shipments from our own ports to Porto Rico in the nine months ending with September, 1897, were $1,504,977, against the $11,486,300 in the nine months ending with September of the present year; those to the Hawaiian Islands in the nine months of 1897 were $3,766,268, against $8,968,049 in the corresponding months of the present year, and those to the Philippine Islands in the nine months of 1897, $54,660, against $4,482,537 for the nine months of the present year. In addition to the above, there are small shipments to and from the smaller islands—Guam, Midway, Tutulla, etc. To Tutuila during the nine months ending with September, 1905, the shipments were $58,296; to the Midway Islands, $7,859.

As to the character of the articles entering into this trade with the noncontiguous territory of the United States, which promises to amount to 125 million dollars during the present year, it may be said that the chief item of shipments from the Hawaiian Islands is sugar, which amounted in that period to $33,113,471 of raw sugar and $1,752,791 of refined. This trade in shipments of refined sugar from Hawaii to the United States is quite new and aggregated in the nine months of 1905, 33,136,858 pounds, while the record of the corresponding months of the preceding year shows no shipments of refined sugar from the islands to the United States. In the trade with Porto Rico the most important of the shipments to the United States is also sugar, which amounted to $13,040,892, out of a total of $16,108,406, the next largest item being cigars, $1,812,855, leaf tobacco, $392,651; sea island cotton, $146,730, and coffee, $98,827. From the Philippines the most important shipments to the United States were Manila hemp, $9,522,857, and sugar, $2,216,249, against only $342,440 of sugar in the corresponding months of last year.

The shipments to these islands and to Alaska include practically all the articles of a general character which we export to other countries. To Alaska, for example, the shipments of the nine months included $541,511 worth of breadstuffs, of which flour was $248,571, oats, $152,756, and preparations for table food $57,654. In addition to this there was $190,990 worth of bituminous coal, $134,846 worth of coffee, $285,112 worth of fruits and nuts, $2,251,059 worth of manufactures of iron and steel, of which $545,089 was tin plates for use in making cans for the shipment of salmon; also $1,444,034 worth of provisions comprising meat and dairy products. Of the $8,880,630 worth of merchandise shipped from the United States to the Hawaiian Islands, $705,250 was cotton manufactures of various sorts, largely cotton cloths, $1,009,940 manufactures of iron and steel, practically one million dollars' worth of mineral oil, of which the bulk was shipped out of the United States in the crude form, and about one-half million dollars' worth of lumber and manufactures of wood. To Porto Rico the shipments of cotton manufactures amounted to $1,745,069, of which $1,210,308 was in cotton cloths. Another important item in the shipments to Porto Rico were manufactures of iron and steel, which amounted in the nine months ending September, 1905, to $1,681,682, against $548,254 in the corresponding months of the preceding year. Still another important shipment from the United States to Porto Rico was rice of domestic production, amounting in the nine months ending September, 1905, to $1,918,043, and in the corresponding months of the preceding year to $1,766,681. In addition to this, there was shipped to Porto Rico in the nine months ending September, 1905, $1,188,532 worth of provisions, comprising meat and dairy products. In the shipments from the United States to the Philippine Islands in the nine months ending September, 1905, manufactures of iron and steel amounted to $797,496, provisions to $340,758, boots and shoes to $147,682, and cotton cloths to $497,250, against $286,015 in the corresponding months of the preceding year.

WANT TRUST COMPANIES

Bill Being Prepared for Congress in Mexico.

Mexico City, Nov. 28.—A bill has been sent to congress providing for alterations in the law so as to permit the creation of trust companies on the American plan. The executive is empowered to issue the law whereby institutions designed to act as trustees may be established in this republic. The bill is preceded by an explanation, one paragraph of which says:

"The ever increasing relations that are springing up between our commercial life and the commercial life of the United States of America, the influx of capital from that country entering into enterprises of every kind has brought home to this government the necessity of affording a place in our legislation to an institution which renders such varied and excellent services among our northern neighbors and in other countries."

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

Committee Appointed to Urge Legislation Compelling Publicity.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Perry Belmont, of New York, who is advocating a plan for publicity in all matters relating to campaign contributions, has appointed the following committee to urge legislation on the subject:

Governor Jos. W. Folk, Missouri; Governor Lucius F. C. Garvin, Rhode Island; M. E. Ingalls, Ohio; Melville E. Stone, New York; G. B. M. Harvey, New York; Oscar S. Straus, New York; Norman E. Mack, New York; John G. Milburn, New York; Edward M. Shepard, New York; J. W. Kern, Indiana; Clark Howell, Georgia; J. Hampden Robb, New York; John Wannamaker, Pennsylvania; Martin Littleton, New York; J. H. Clark, Ohio; Judson Harmon, Ohio; W. D. Vandiver, Mo.; August Belmont, New York; Judge J. J. Willett, Alabama; B. B. Smalley, Vermont; Josiah Quincy, Massachusetts; John E. Lamb, Indiana; Colonel Alexander Troup, Connecticut; P. H. Quinn, Rhode Island; Charles W. Knapp, Missouri; Edward Lauterbach, New York; Francis L. Stetson, New York, former Governor Frank S. Black, New York; Claude A. Swanson, Virginia; D. E. Lockwood, New York; Ira Rensen, Baltimore; John T. McGraw, West Virginia; James K. Jones, Arkansas; Julius M. Mayer, New York; Andrew Carnegie, Pennsylvania; William R Nelson, Missouri; George Haven Putnam, New York; J. G. Schurman, president Cornell University; James A. Tate, Tennessee; E. Benjamin Andrews, University of Nebraska; George D. Adams, Des Moines, Ia.; George Harris, president Amherst College; M. Woolsey Stryker, president Hamilton College.

GOVERNOR IS ASSAULTED

By Former Congressman in Arkansas —Large Cane Used.

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 28.—Charles Jacobson, private secretary to Governor Davis, has given out a statement here to the effect that Governor Davis had wired him from Fayetteville stating that former Congressman Hugh Dinsmore and Jack Walker assaulted him last night in his room at a hotel with revolvers, and that he (the governor) was struck over the head with a revolver.

The governor, in turn, according to the statement, struck Dinsmore over the head with a large cane.

Other reports about the affair are current in Little Rock. It is said the governor had made some remarks which Dinsmore resented. The latter is regarded as a supporter of United States Senator Berry, who is a candidate for re-election, and for which

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNG FOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

Keynotes of Harmony

WEDNESDAY.

Worry acts as a blight upon the mental faculties. Furthermore, it is a habit and can be encouraged or discouraged according to the exercise of the legitimate mental powers.

THURSDAY.

Worry does not create energy. It never develops power or brings out forceful action for the fulfilling of any purpose.

FRIDAY.

Worry rests upon a foundation of fear. One worries because he fears some undesired result. Fear rests upon expectation of harm, which in turn is the result of doubt or uncertainty in the mental attitude indulged toward that subject. The whole line of action is uncertain, hesitating, anxious, negative and weak.

SATURDAY.

The undesired is not any less liable to occur because of the worry.

SUNDAY.

The teachings of genuine wisdom are all against worry. Trust, the peace of pure understanding and self-confidence, will banish each unnecessary fear. Worry not, under any circumstances. Trust.

MONDAY.

What you cannot do without worry you cannot do with or by means of it, is an daage worth remembering.

TUESDAY.

Worry is not constructive; on the contrary, it invariably destroys the force of every faculty involved. It is always a sign of weakness.

—L. E. Whipple in The Wise Man.

"Take Things as They Come, Believing in the Good."

By EMILY S. BOUTON.

It hain't no use to grumble and complain;
It's jest as cheap and easy to rejoice.
When God sorts out the weather and sends rain,
Wy, rain's my choice.

In this quaint expression James Whitcomb Riley makes the old farmer teach a lesson to grumblers. One can readily imagine the tribulations he has gone through before he reached that condition of trust in which he was content to take things as they are and believe that in their finality they are best. Doubtless he had seen his crops ruined by summer's sun and winter's cold, no matter what his effort had been, until he could say—

The commonality
Of men that's lived as long as me
Has watched the world enough to learn
They're not the boss of this concern.

In other words, he had found that instead of making himself miserable over the operation of laws that he could not control, the wise way was to put himself in harmony with them, "take things as they come," and not exhaust himself by continual and useless "kicking against the pricks." That is the quintessence of wisdom.

There are born grumblers and self-made grumblers. The face of the first is always a "book of woe;" that of the latter sometimes wears a look of sunshine. As the habit grows, however, the lines of brightness are fewer and the grumble lines become fixed. They drag the face down in the most uncomely fashion, so that if there were no other reason, those who desire to present a pleasant front to the world should not constantly voice the thought that nothing that is is quite right.

One thing you will notice is true. The people who are planning how to carry forward some cherished work, whose every working hour is filled with thought, if not always with action, of how to most effectually move towards some bright ideal, rarely grumble about passing discomforts or disappointments. They are like "queer Solomon Oak"—

"I haven't time to keep track," says he,
"Of the sad things and bad things that I might see
If I was to look for them; so I try
To shut my eyes as I pass them by,
And see only good things along the way
And I find a lot of them every day.
By always having something to do
I keep out of trouble and mischief, too."

That "something to do" must, of course, be that which has a strong element of interest in its doing. There must be an end to be gained, an ideal to be reached, that seems of supreme importance. When this is the case what would be food for the grumbler is either unnoticed or means no more than a passing summer shower watched from a sheltered haven. Even the people who are said to be riding useless "hobbies" are rarely given to grumbling because they are too busy looking after the steeds they have mounted to take note of minor things. To them it matters little whether it rains or the sun shines; whether they ride through flowery fields or over the dusty highway; whether those they meet or pass greet them with frowns or smiles—if the way is clear they are happy.

Very few are those, therefore, who have a real, earnest purpose in life who are grumblers. So rare are they as to be, like Carlyle, exceptional, and the fact noted in history. Who could imagine Luther Burbank unhappy over the small annoyances and inconveniences that are a part of individual experience each day of the year?

When one reads the story of his life, of his unique and wonderful achievements, human possibilities grow more godlike, and petty things fade into insignificance.

"Without a university training and with only a fundamental education upon which he has builded by wide reading," writes his biographer, "he yet leads the scientific world in the department to which he has given his life. He has suffered as few men suffer, not only from actual physical want and privation, but from the unjust criticism of those who did not comprehend; but he has preserved through it all an unshaken confidence in the ultimate triumph of all good forces in human life. He has been engaged in a line of work so novel and so profitable he could easily have built up a fortune, yet he has subjected himself all his life to the most rigid self-denial and sacrifice in order that every energy and every resource might be devoted to the betterment of the world."

I have quoted this paragraph because it seems to me so full of inspiration for everybody. He believes in his work. The thought of it is made more luminous by the feeling that it is for the good of humanity. He has infinite patience, the fruit of all these years of effort, when, step by step, he has gone forward to his ideals. Only think of working twenty years to produce a new flower! Not all the time is spent upon the one, because he has many in the process of development at once, but he carries through all those years just what he desires to bring to pass with each single plant. What do the things which warp other lives out of all grace and beauty signify to him, while he works in harmony with Nature, or as he feels, with the Infinite Creative force that is back of all life, growth and progress, bringing to pass such marvelous changes?

Accomplishment equal to Luther Burbank's is possible to only a few, but its inspiration, its influence, the lessons it teaches belong to all, no matter how lowly is the environment, how homely the occupation. This is because it is like a light which shineth afar, and it is well that there are such in the world or we might sometimes see only the drudgery of work and lose faith in the possibility of great accomplishment or the need of courage, of hope, of faithfulness to high ideals.

The heroism shown by such lives is not confined to them alone. I have seen frail, delicate women carry burdens that seemed fitted for strong men only, do work at which their whole nature revolted, always with smiling faces turned to the world, and with no uttered word of grumbling. They recognized the truth that their only safety lay in not allowing by thought or expression the strengthening of the pain and discomfort which were a part of every hour's experience.

I heard of one brave soul who set her face like flint against all discouragement. When vexations, little and big, multiplied, she always lifted her voice in song. One familiar with her ways said that when the singing was the cheeriest and most persistent, she knew that the burden was the heaviest, but there was no word of complaint, and always at last came the light in the face that betokened content.

There is no question but this philosophy, the same in essence with that of the old farmer who "takes things as they are," will lead to the conviction that

"'Tis not blind Fate which marks our path
But Love's unerring hand
Which brings—oft by unsought ways—
Into the dear Home Land."

The Cozy Corner

SOME GOOD SUGGESTIONS.

Ellen brought with her several good suggestions when she came to the Cozy Corner Club; suggestions that will not only be of use to "Alice," for whom they were especially intended, but to many of our girls who wish to make Christmas gifts:

A very pretty gift is made by pasting canceled postage stamps on small trays, plates, etc. Do not place them with any regularity, but simply cover the entire surface of the tray with them. If you have foreign stamps, so much the better. These are very nice when you have company to entertain and hardly know how, as everyone can be interested in studying the stamps, and if they are foreign ones, a good hostess will have something interesting to tell of the country they represent. The trays can be used to hold visiting cards, or small curiosities. After they are fastened to the tray, or plate, the stamps should be given a coat of white varnish and then the dust or marks from handling them can easily be wiped off.

A pretty sofa pillow can be made from dotted muslin; the dots to be worked in wash silks of three shades of a color, one row of each shade, which will have the effect of shaded stripes. A ruffle of plain muslin with three rows of baby ribbon in the shades used on the cover, makes a pretty finish for this pillow.

Have any of the ladies ever done any hemstitching on the machine. It is so much easier than to do it by hand and makes a nice finish for the children's clothes, pillow slips, sheets and many other articles. To do it, you draw the threads as for any hemstitching, and baste the hem through the middle of the space where the threads have been drawn, then with a loose tension, and fine thread, you stitch the hem. Then carefully pull the edge of the stitching up to where the bottom of the hem would naturally be—that is to the top of the space where the threads have been drawn.

Another pretty ornament for lace curtains or gas chandeliers is a string of small eggs—doves' eggs or the small hens' eggs, the contents blown out, and the shells gilded or decorated in colors. These are then strung on narrow ribbon and hung up.

Very pretty and good selling articles are the passepartout pictures. The penny Perry pictures are best for this work, though often one can find nice engravings in old magazines. For the framing of these, a piece of clear glass the size of the picture, a piece of stout cardboard and a roll of the paper binding is required. Place the picture evenly between the glass and the cardboard and double the edge of the binding over all around the edges. Fasten a small brass ring such as are sold for fancy work, to the top of the picture with strips of the paper to hang the picture by and place it where it will be perfectly dried, before attempting to hang it up.

The binding paper is most convenient as it is already mucilaged on one side, but common paper, cloth or ribbon can be used with mucilage in its place.

All of these things are easily made, and not at all expensive, and usually sell well at bazaars. If Alice were to make a number of these and other articles, and then have a little sale at her own house, it would undoubtedly prove a benefit to her financially, and just before Christmas will be the best time for such a sale.—"Ellen," Vermont.

WHO REMEMBERS ABOUT THIS?

About a year ago I read in The Blade a recipe for making old carpet into linoleum. I saved the paper containing it, but it has been mislaid and I wonder if anyone could send it to The Blade for republication, if the editor would be willing to give it again?—J. P. C.

JUST "SUPPOSING."

Supposing that tonight, after you had eaten your Thanksgiving dinner and enjoyed yourself, and recalled all you have for which to be thankful, "supposing" the Lord should ask you: "Friend, what have you done for me this day? How have you shown in any practical manner that you are thankful for health, happiness and the many blessings I have bestowed upon you? Have you really felt that you owed these blessings to my care and loving kindness, or do you feel in your heart that you have 'earned' it all by your personal endeavor; that it is owing to your own goodness that you have been preserved and prospered; that because you preferred to remain at home and visit with your friends you were absolved from giving me even an hour of your time for publicly acknowledging your dependence on me; that because your brother has offended you and done contrary to your wishes, that you will not forgive him, forgetting how many times you have offended against my laws? Have you remembered this day anything you have done to deceive, in a business transaction, or in any way, your neighbor; and have you confessed the fault and asked him to forgive you? And for all the sins of omission and commission of which you know in your heart you are guilty, have you truly repented and determined to live a new and better life?"

"Supposing" you should have such a message from your Heavenly Father, and your Judge, how could you answer? Think of it, friends, for the questions will come to you sooner or later, and you can't get out of answering them when they do come.—E. E. Mansfield.

For General Circulation.

Drinking a glass of hot water the first thing on rising in the morning will cleanse the stomach and put it in order for enjoying the breakfast half an hour later. A glass of water—either cold or hot—drank just before retiring for the night, will serve to keep the bowels in good condition and ward off troubles from a disordered stomach or liver, or the chronic constipation from which so many suffer.

Fruit stains smeared with lard before sending the article stained to the wash will leave no traces.

"Don't deny your husband the feathers you caught him with." A well-dressed woman is always a comfort to her husband, and the wife who thinks "any old dress" is good enough to wear at home makes a great mistake. If your dress must be of cheap, plain material, you can at least have it of a becoming color, prettily made and—CLEAN.

A cloth dipped in kerosene and rubbed over the sink will tend to discourage and drive away the hideous brown and black cockroaches that sometimes infest such places. If the sink is of porcelain, the kerosene will remove the brown stains that will come on it with use.

There is nothing more effectual for keeping the children's shoes soft and waterproof during their long walks to and from school in the winter than castor oil. This should be well rubbed in the shoes—even giving the soles an occasional taste of it—at night, and the shoes left to dry in a warm place until morning.

In folding a pleated skirt to pack in a trunk, if each pleat is pinned at the bottom, and the skirt folded in fourths-lengthwise, you will hardly know that it has been packed. It takes but a very few minutes to pin the plaits, and it more than pays for this care in the good condition in which the skirt is found when taken out of the trunk.

For every day wear where beading is used on underclothing, a narrow linen tape is to be preferred to ribbon, as it looks as good as new after each visit to the laundry. For castings where a black drawstring is used, a shoestring is the very best. It is strong and always has its "tape needle" with it.

If you wish to iron a starched—or other garment quickly, sprinkle it with hot water instead of cold.

A silk skirt will keep its shape better if loops are sewn on the inside of the bottom ruffle and the skirt hung up by them.

The little metal tongs that are found in candy boxes can be used as photograph holders if the round ends are bent over to clasp the picture, the top of the tongs forming the holder.

It is said that spirits of camphor administered to a dog that has been poisoned with strychnine will effect a cure. Give two or three tablespoonfuls at once, then in a short time give another dose. Keep him away from water. The first symptom of strychnine poisoning is a shrinking as if in pain when patted between the shoulder blades.

Then he becomes restless, carries his tail between his legs and walks stiffly as if he had no joints. Finally he falls into convulsions which continue until he dies. The above remedy has been known to cure a dog when his jaws had to be pried open to administer the dose.

A substitute that cannot be detected for imported ginger, is made from carrots. Scrape them carefully and cut in small pieces like those of the imported ginger. Parboil them, being careful that they retain their shape; lay on a sieve to drain over night. The next day weigh, add an equal weight of sugar, one tablespoonful essence of ginger, the yellow rind of one lemon and one-fourth pint of water to each pound of carrots. Let all simmer gently for four hours. Remove the lemon peel and carefully lift the pieces of carrot with a strainer, to small jars. Boil the syrup ten minutes, add one wineglassful of brandy to each pint, and pour over the carrots. When cold, seal like jelly and keep in a cold place.

In traveling on a sleeper there is no good place to put a wrap or dress skirt without wrinkling them. A good way is to turn them wrong side out and pin with large safety pins to a fold of the curtain.

Next year when you put away your flannels and furs, place among them prunes instead of moth balls of camphor, or other unpleasant smelling things. Your furs will keep just as well and have no disagreeable odor when you want to wear them in the fall.

When storing coffee or other dry materials, paste the label with the name of the contents inside the jar; this will prevent it from becoming soiled or tearing off.

M. G. R.

A letter from our "Little Mountain Sister" has been unavoidably laid aside until now. Miss Prudence makes this explanation so you will not think of her as "taking honey" at Thanksgiving time:

It was too bad that I was not able to attend the reunion, and I missed it very much, but just at that time I was taking care of my sick mother and would not leave her, even for the great pleasure of meeting my M. G. R. friends. I am glad you had such a pleasant time and enjoyed reading about it.

I also enjoyed "Ella Bell's" letter in the Cozy Corner, and had a good laugh over it. I think if she would try again, she might have better luck next time.

I have been taking some honey, with no one to help me, and I thought of "Brown Eyes" and his experience, and wondered if he would know how to use a "smoker" in such work.

I am to have fried chicken and sweet potatoes for supper this evening—come and help me eat it, M. G. R.'s. As many as will come will be welcome.—"Little Mountain Sister."

Very welcome will be, to us all, these few words from one we all love, though we are sorry she has had such sorrow:

Dear M. G. R.'s:—I was a silent litsener at the reception, and had not been with you for some time previous to that; not because I had lost interest, but because I had nothing of joy or gladness to bring you, and I do not wish ever to bring sadness as my contribution, for I well know that all have—or will have—troubles enough of their own.

My mother went away from me in the springtime, and because sometimes my burden has seemed more than I can bear, I have felt that I could not meet with you, but when Miss Prudence said the letters were growing fewer, I resolved to come—even though I could only make a bow—and to set an example for others who let their own sorrow keep them to themselves. Now, suppose we all try to fill the Chaperon's mail box to overflowing with out letters for the M. G. R.?—"Em. T. Head."

I thank Miss Prudence and the M. G. R. girls and boys for accepting me as a member, and will try not to make them sorry they were so kind.

Like "Buckeye Schoolma'am," I love the autumn season. It reminds me more of the love and power of God than any other season. As we watch the yellow and brown leaves falling from the trees we must think of His power in keeping those seemingly dead trees through the winter, and in the spring reclothing them with their foliage so that in appearance they are the same as before the leaves fell. And if He so cares for the trees, how much more will He care for His human children.

I do not agree with the "Schoolma'am," however, in regard to The Blade. I find much good reading outside of the M. G. R. Emily S. Bouton's letters always help me, and there is much else that is both good and helpful in all parts of the paper. Still, it is not complete without the M. G. R., and I think we had better see to it that Miss Prudence does not think—from the lack of letters—that we do not want our column, and so give the space to something else. I enjoyed "Helen's" description of her visit to Chinatown, and hope she will write some more letters of her visit to the far west. —"Ignorant Agnes."

I will step in for a few moments this morning and fulfil my promise to "come again." "Cleo Davis," I like your plan of letter writing a great deal better than I do the thought that you habitually absent yourself from attending services in the house of God, for, according to my way of thinking, every person who is not prevented by sickness, should attend at least one service on Sunday, whether they are professed or non-professed Christians. Now please do not think I am speaking too hastily or too harshly, for I sympathize with you and think I understand—in part at least—somewhat of what you have had to endure in the past, but let me call your attention to the fact that the "crown bearers" here shall be the "crown bearers" over there.

One word more before I go—a word to the book lovers of our society. What are you reading now, and what have you planned for your winter reading? I have just finished Inez and Beulah by Augusta J. Evans and like them both. I would enjoy hearing the opinions of the M. G. R.'s on the value and interest of different books for us to read.—"Little My."

Right along this line of thought is the following letter from "Missie," who makes a suggestion that meets with the approval of the Chaperon:

While thinking of what we, as a society, can do to help the most people in the best way this winter, I wondered if we could not have an M. G. R. reading circle. Let those who have found a good book, send the name of it to the M. G. R., and from the names sent let each choose the books they prefer—or can obtain—and, after carefully reading them, write to us what they think of each one, and why they think as they do.

The books might include all kinds—stories, histories or scientific works, and in this way we could be sure of having such reading matter this winter that would be helpful and interesting.

Another good result would be that if we expected to write a review of the book for the benefit of others, we should be apt to read more carefully and thoughtfully, and not just skim over the pages for amusement. Some of us remember how very interesting we found the review that "Quien Saba" sent us one year. can say for one, that he gave me an entirely new understanding of the books and poems he told of.

Of course you will understand that I do not suggest that these letters should take the place of the pleasant, gossipy social letters we have from our members; it is simply a suggestion that something of the nature of a Readers' Circle, or Book Club, take the place of the "special" we have every year. If you approve and Miss Prudence consents, send on your book lists as soon as you can.—"Missie," Ohio.

Banner Puzzlers

COLUMN.

Every seat in the 'Cademy was filled this morning in anticipation of the special Thanksgiving treat which was to be given. Invitations had been sent to all who had visited O. W. C. during 1905, and when it is told that they numbered "three-score and ten" there should be no surprise expressed that the "names of those present" are not given!

The schoolroom was highly decorated with corn and pumpkins in the approved "Ladies' Journal" style, and the platform was set out gaily with flags both large and small. In front of the Schoolmistress' desk were six easy chairs, which were presently filled by six figures in long, dark cloaks and black masks, who filed solemnly to their places from the "recitation room," to the music of a Jew's harp played by the versatile Terence O'Shaughnessy!

The Schoolmistress rapped on the desk with her ruler for order, and called upon the person in the first chair, who "advanced one step, bowed and began:

WHO AM I?

I was born in Pennsylvania, June 29, 18—. When I was two years old I removed with my parents to Ohio, where we settled on a farm in Wayne county, near the village of Congress. Here I grew to manhood, attending district school about three months each year. I married May 23, 1850, sold my effects and removed to Iowa. I have always been engaged in tilling the soil, and am now enjoying the fruits of my labor. My wife is still living, and we have had five children. The date of my birth, which falls to appear at the beginning of this sketch, you will find done up in this problem. The 8 and ¼ third of the square root of my age, multiplied by itself equals 222 and ¾. Untie it. Will presently explain who I am.

The letters forming the "nom de plume" of the next puzzler who arose, were cleverly utilized as the initials of the words forming this

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

My 3, 5, 7, 12, 9, 14, 16 signifies to awake; my 2, 6, 13, 3, 9, 11, 11, 12, 4, 1, 10 is to be born again; my 12, 15, 8, 18, any field of arable or pasture land; my 17, 20, 19, 9, 14, one of the group of shooting stars which come into the air in certain years, on or before the 19th of April; my 1 is a consonant. My total is found in nearly every home on Thanksgiving Day.

It was not so easy for the "arithmeticker" to conceal a name, but it is managed nevertheless in this

ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

Down in Perry county a few days ago, a fox and a dog started for the woods in search of a stray rabbit for Thanksgiving. They both went in the same direction, and on their way were obliged to cross a field. The fox at starting was 160 rds. ahead of the dog, but the latter overtook him, turned and went back to the point from which the fox started, arriving there just as the fox had traveled 160 rds. How far did the dog travel?

The name of its clever author is twice concealed in this

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

X O O O O X
X O O O O X
X O O O O X
X O O O O X
X O O O O X
X O O O O X
X O O O O X

1.—The heart of the home.
2.—A country.
3.—A kind of tree.
4.—A Russian coin.
5.—To empower.
6.—Annually.
7.—Supreme power.

Primals and finals tell you who I am.

A synonym for its author's nom de plume is deftly hidden in this

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

My first is in apple, my second's in cherry;
My third is in cover, my fourth is in bury;
My fifth is in goblin, my sixth is in glaour;
My seventh's in wheat, my eighth is in flour;
My ninth is in church, my tenth is in school;
My eleventh's in tepid, my twelfth is in cool;
My thirteenth's in chest, my fourteenth in heart;
My fifteenth in finish, my sixteenth in start;
My seventeenth's in ninny, and also in clown;
My eighteenth's in country, my last is in town.
The synonymous name you here may see
Of one who attends the "'Cademee."

The sixth chair was now vacated as its occupant presented this

SEASONABLE ZIG-ZAG.

o X X X X X X
X O X X X X X
X X O X X X X
X X X O X X X
X X X X O X X
X X X X X O X
X X X X X X O
X X X X X O X
X X X X O X X
X X X O X X X
X X O X X X X
X O X X X X X
X X O X X X X

1.—Shield-shaped.
2.—Species of antelope.
3.—A bowl.
4.—To wander aimlessly.
5.—The pie of the season.
6.—To foster.
7.—Repairing.
8.—Conveyance.
9.—Racks supposed to be groaning with goodies.
10.—Ancient.
11.—A musical instrument.
12.—Dishonorable.
13.—A gift. (Fr.)
14.—My name.
15.—Belonging to kings.

When the six robed figures had each been heard from, the schoolmistress announced that, as a prize had been offered for the best list of answers to these special puzzles, it was needful for the 'cademites to fully understand what a 'complete list' means.

Each word forming the puzzle must be given; not merely the final answer, which in some cases might be readily 'guessed at.' A plain solution must be sent with the answer of the arithmetical problem, and the names of the makers of the puzzles, which are hidden in the work, must also be sent, attached to the proper puzzle.

With a few words of thanks to the veiled prophets who had so ably assisted her, and of wishes for a happy Thanksgiving for every member of the 'Cademy, the Schoolmistress dismissed the class for the day.

Answers to Puzzles of November 16.

1.—Rev. Thomas Binney.
2.—Troy, Butte, Denver, Lansing, Cohoes, Dover, La Crosse, Helena, Key West, Ardmore.
3.—Adage, dig, A, dog, adore.
4.—53 1-2 days. (See Chat.)
5.—The bird-catching spider is a native of Cayenne, is nearly two inches long, very hairy, and almost entirely black. Its legs, when spread out, occupy a surface of almost a foot in diameter. The hooks of its mandibles are strong, conical and very black. It forms a tube-shaped cell widening toward the mouth, of a fine, white, transparent, tissuelike muslin, in clefts of trees, or hollows among rocks and stones. From this it issues only at night to prey upon insects and, it is said, upon hummingbirds.
6.—Will Carleton wrote:

"But there be words can ne'er be unsaid,
And deeds can ne'er be undone;
Except, perhaps, in another world,
When life's once more begun.
And maybe some time, in the time to come,
When a few more years are sped,
We'll love again, as we used to love,
In the house where we were wed."

Chat.

The solution sent by Anna Alice to her problem answered today is this: 800 men at 2 lbs. per day would need 1,600 lbs; in 20 days they would have consumed 1-3 of this amount, leaving 2-3, or 64,000 lbs., remaining at the time the 200 men were sent away. This amount would last the balance of the men (600), at a rate of two lbs. per man (or 1,200 lbs. per day), as long as 1,200 is contained times in 64,000, or 53 1-3 days.

Owing to the length of the Thanksgiving column, the usual Chat and announcing of 'pupils present' will be omitted. Credits will be given in next week's column for all work received.

THREE BRAVE HORSES.

"Who's afraid of an automobile?"
"Not I," said the Hobby Horse,
"I wouldn't scare, of course.
"If I saw one coming I wouldn't flinch,
And I wouldn't get out of the way an inch;
Though I'm a hobby, I've good horse sense,
And I wouldn't run into a barbed wire fence
To get out of the way of a 'hoss-machine,'
That, instead of water, drinks gasoline.
I don't see why any good horse should feel
Afraid of a big, red automobile."

"Who's afraid of an automobile?"
"Not I," said the old Saw Horse.
"I wouldn't scare, of course.
For I am a horse and I'm just as good
As an automobile—for I'm hard wood.
And though I'm not painted up nice and red,
And I have to stay in the old wood shed,
Still I have my uses, as all can see.
For what would the poor man do without me?
I don't see why any good horse should feel
Afraid of a big, red automobile."

"Who's afraid of an automobile?"

"Not I," said the big Clothes Horse.
"I wouldn't scare, of course.
I've got four good legs, yet I wouldn't run
If I saw one coming—I'd watch the fun.
Though not a beauty, I'm useful I'm sure,
For I dry the togs of the gay chauffeur,
When his old machine gets tricky, and goes
Off into the ditch, and muddies his clothes.
I don't see why any good horse should feel
Afraid of a big, red automobile."

"Who's afraid of an automobile?"
"Not I," said these horses fine.
They ranged themselves all in line,
The hobby horse, saw horse, and clothes horse, too;
(And then they were a curious sight to view),
For they stood defiant—they wouldn't flinch—
They didn't get out of the way an inch.
When an automobile came speeding down
Through the streets of the quiet country town;
And—(all that was left of those horses good
Was a nice little pile of kindling wood.")

LUELLA WILSON SMITH.

How Doris and Katherine Went to a Party.

It was the day of Bessie Fuller's party. Doris and Katharine had been looking forward to it for weeks, and now, at last, the day had come, and it was pouring rain, and Katharine had a bad cold. Yes, Katharine had a bad cold that morning and the doctor had said that if it was the least bit damp or rainy she must not go out. He said it to Katharine, for, of course, Katharine's mamma knew that, out of her own common sense. So Katharine was a doleful little girl all day, and she almost cried when Doris come home from school and began to talk about the party.

"All the girls are going,'" Doris said, "and Margaret Ashton's got a new party dress, too, and the ice cream is going to be in fancy shapes, every single one different, and there's going to be a very large magic lantern. Don't you think Katharine could go, mamma, if you should send us in a carriage? I would hate to go without her."

"I wish it were safe, dear,'" said mamma, "but it isn't."

Poor little Katharine broke down and sobbed. Doris went to the window and looked out at the wet sidewalks and the rain sweeping down in torrents. She did want to go to that party and wear her new dress that had been made on purpose for the occasion, and see all the other girls; besides, Bessie Fuller's parties were always nicer than other parties. Yet she couldn't bear to leave her little sick sister at home. If she stayed—yes, she began to think about staying at home with her—perhaps she could help her forget her disappointment. Doris brightened at last and then she rushed over and kissed Katharine. "Never mind, Kathie," said she, "I don't care to go without you. I'm going to stay at home, too.'"

Little Katharine's eyes opened wide. "Oh, no, no, no, Doris!" "Oh, yes, yes, yes, Katharine!" Doris laughed.

Mamma knew well what a sacrifice Doris was making. She took both little girls in her arms and kissed them. "You have a very good sister," she said to Katharine. "We'll see if we can't have as nice a time as if you went to the party. I'm going out now, and I may have something for you when I come back."

An hour later, when the little sisters were playing happily with their dollhouse, Delia come into the room bringing a tiny note for each on the silver tray. Quickly the children read them.

"Mrs. George Hamilton requests the pleasure of your company in the sitting room this afternoon at five o'clock."

In one corner were the words, "Full Dress."

"What does 'Full Dress' mean?" asked Katharine.

"It means," said Delia, "ye're to put on your white dresses and yer pretty slippers and yer best ribbons, and fix yerselves all up intirely."

"Where's mamma?" exclaimed Doris.

"Sure, Mrs. George Hamilton's to give a party," said Delia laughing, "and she's busy."

Mrs. George Hamilton's little daughters were wild with curiosity. Delia went upstairs with them at once and helped put on the white dresses and the dainty slippers and tied the pretty ribbons. But though the many prinkings had taken time it was only a quarter to five, and as Delia said it was not polite to go to a party before the time set, they sat down and tried to wait patiently until the clock should strike five.

It struck at last; and the little girls went down to the sitting room. The door was closed, but when they knocked it was opened by Delia, in her best dress and fanciest apron and gayest cap. There stood mamma, to receive them, in her pretty lavender silk with a white carnation in her hair, as much dressed up as if she, too, were attending a party. And the sitting-room—why, Doris and Katharine hardly knew it! The shades were drawn and the room lighted by pink candles with rose shades. Big bunches of carnations stood in vases all about. One end of the room was screened off, while at the other was stretched a big sheet.

Mama was a perfect hostess, and received them politely, keeping each little hand and saying very pretty things to them.

"It's a stormy day tonight," said Doris, imitating her mother's manner.

"Yes, very disagreeable outdoors, but very pleasant in," smiled Mrs. Hamilton.

"Oh, it's lovely in!" said Katharine, looking around the room.

Just then there was another knock, and in came big cousin Arthur Ball, with a large box under his arm. He, too, was dressed in his best. He was a great favorite with his cousins, who greeted him joyfully.

Another knock! This time it was Elsie Carter, the little girl from next door, and she also had come in a party dress.

Then cousin Arthur began to untie the mysterious box. Mama darkened the room, and the children found out what the sheet was for—Arthur had borrowed his friend Jack Homer's magic lantern. How the three little girls and mama enjoyed it! Some pictures were very funny and some were very pretty, and when they came to the last they begged Arthur to show them all over again; but mama said, "Not now. I have something else for you."

The pink candles were lit again, the screen was drawn back, and there stood a little square table with snowy cloth, a bank of pink carnations in the center with bands of broad pink satin ribbon going from it to each corner. There was a pink tissuepaper basket filled with fine candy at each place. The ice cream was in the shape of roses, with green leaves underneath, and the tiny sandwiches were tied with pink ribbon, and the cakes had pink icing.

Never was there a merrier party. Cousin Arthur made so many jokes, and mama told very funny stories, and the little girls laughed and enjoyed the cream roses and pink cakes.

Papa came in while they were at the table, and when he saw what a fine party it was, he went up and put on his best coat and a pink carnation in his buttonhole, and joined in the games they played after supper.

All too soon came the time for Elsie to go home and Arthur said that he must go too, so they bade one another goodnight.

"Katherine," said Doris, when they got in their room, "it was the nicest party I ever, ever went to."—From Little Folks.

CHRISTMAS GIFT HINTS

CHINESE LILIES.
—The Garden Magazine.

A POT OF MINT.
—The Garden Magazine.

If you want to give a garden-loving friend something which could not possibly be for anyone else, or from anyone else, send one package of your choicest home-saved seed, with full directions for cultivation.

Choose the six best recipes for cooking vegetables or preserving fruits that you have, make a pretty booklet of them, and send them to the person who would appreciate them the most. Some of your newly married friends, just beginning housekeeping would like a gift of this sort.

Better than florists' flowers or bought gifts are homegrown flowers. A potted plant, something that you have raised yourself and is in bud, ready to blossom, is the very nicest kind of a holiday remembrance.

Something out of the ordinary rut would be a pot of mint. It is as easy to grow as parsley, and it makes a very pretty plant, to say nothing of its usefulness.

Then there are the Chinese sacred lilies in bowls. They are very easy and quick to grow. All you need is a bowl, a few pebbles and water. They will bloom in forty days from planting. As late as the last week in November is time enough for these, for even if the plants are not in flower at Christmas time, so much the better. Your friend will then get two pleasures instead of one—anticipation as well as realization.

PONY and COMPLETE OUTFIT FREE

ANY BOY or GIRL, 18 years old or less, can learn how they can have my private pet PONY "Bob" with his elegant rubber-tired PONY CART and finely Custom-made HARNESS delivered at their door without a cent of cost. I will pay all transportation charges myself. I do not want a single cent of your money. "BOB" with his PONY CART and HARNESS, just as I shall deliver him, is easily worth $300.00. I will send you full particulars showing you that there are absolutely no blanks. If you wish the PONY and complete OUTFIT delivered to you, all charges prepaid, address a postal, asking for full particulars how to secure him, to CHARLES E. ELLIS Pony Dept., 24 North William St., New York City, N. Y.

19 KILLED; 25 INJURED

In Disastrous Railroad Wreck In Massachusetts.

Lincoln, Mass., Nov. 27.—Nineteen persons were killed, twenty-five were seriously injured, and probably a score of others cut and bruised in the most disastrous railroad wreck recorded in this state for many years. The wreck occurred at 8:15 o'clock last night at Baker's Bridge station, a mile and a half west of Lincoln, on the main line of the Fitchburg division of the Boston & Maine railroad.

The regular Sunday night express which left Boston at 7:45 o'clock for Montreal by way of the Rutland system crashed into the rear of an accommodation train bound for points on the Marlboro branch line and which started from Boston at 7:15. Of the dead, a dozen were passengers in the two rear cars of the Marlboro train. Of those who lost their lives a number were apparently killed instantly in the collision, while others were either burned to death or died from suffocation.

The wreck was primarily due to thick weather, which apparently obscured signals set by the forward train, which at the time of the disaster was standing in front of the Baker's Bridge station. The Montreal train, drawn by two locomotives and consisting also of nine cars, crashed into the rear of the Marlboro branch local, demolishing the two rear cars. All of the passengers killed and seriously injured were in these.

The wreckage caught fire and some of the passengers were incinerated. Few persons live in the vicinity of Baker's Bridge station and no fire department was available, so that the flames practically burned themselves out. The injured passengers and a number of train hands, assisted by villagers, went to the aid of the injured and many persons were rescued.

The tracks were not entirely cleared of wreckage until today, although the eastbound track was freed of debris during the night and a number of trains were transferred around the wreckage early in the day. The Montreal express which left Boston at 4:45 last night and crashed into the Marlboro branch accommodation train, resumed its journey to the Canadian city about 3 a. m.

The following is a revised list of the dead:

May Campbell, Maynard, Mass.; Wm. Walsh, Maynard, Mass.; Charles Wetherbee, Acton, Mass.; Donor Gauthier, Marlboro, Mass., brakeman of the accommodation train; Charles E. Barnard, Charlestown, Mass., fireman of the Montreal express; Annie Whartwell, 21 years old, of Littleton; Anna Hilbridge, 5 years old, Acton; Mary McSweeney, Concord, Mass.; Josephine Karlson, Maynard; W. J. Barris, Maynard; —— Barris, 3 years old, son of W. J. Barris; T. Tydepriu, aged 50 years, residence unknown; five unidentified dead.

The most seriously injured, all of whom were taken to the Massachusetts general hospital in Boston, were Andrew Karlson, Maynard, internal injuries, fracture of pelvis, dislocated shoulder, condition serious; Savario Vando, Concord, internal injuries and scalp wounds, very serious; Mrs. Clara Fuller, Leominster, compound fracture of nose, fracture of left clavicle, suffering from shock, condition critical; Mrs. Albert Batlly, Maynard, crushed thigh, may die; Mrs. Wm. J. Barris, Maynard, fractured clavicle, multiple scalp wounds, fractured ankle, condition favorable; Anna Klanen, address unknown, amputated arm, lacerated wounds on leg.

FOUR LOADS OF SILVER

$500,000 Piled in Sight of People Stopped Run.

Keokuk, Iowa, Nov. 25.—The run which began yesterday on the State Central Savings bank stopped this morning almost entirely, after arrival of four wagonloads of silver dollars from Chicago and St. Louis. The wagons backed up to the door of the bank. A half million dollars was carried into the bank and was piled up in sight of the people.

The run was probably caused by a statement that the president's health was failing, the word failing being repeated to depositors.

HAS CROSSED LABRADOR

Dillon Wallace Is First White Man to Make Trip.

St. Johns, N. F., Nov. 22.—Letters today from Dillon Wallace, the Labrador explorer and New York lawyer, contained the news that he had sucessfully crossed Labrador. Mr. Wallace is the first white man who has ever crossed Labrador without either guides or Indian assistants. With Mr. Wallace was one companion, named Easton. The letters said that both were well and had plenty of provisions when they reached the province of Ungava on October 16.

ROOSEVELT IS HUNTING

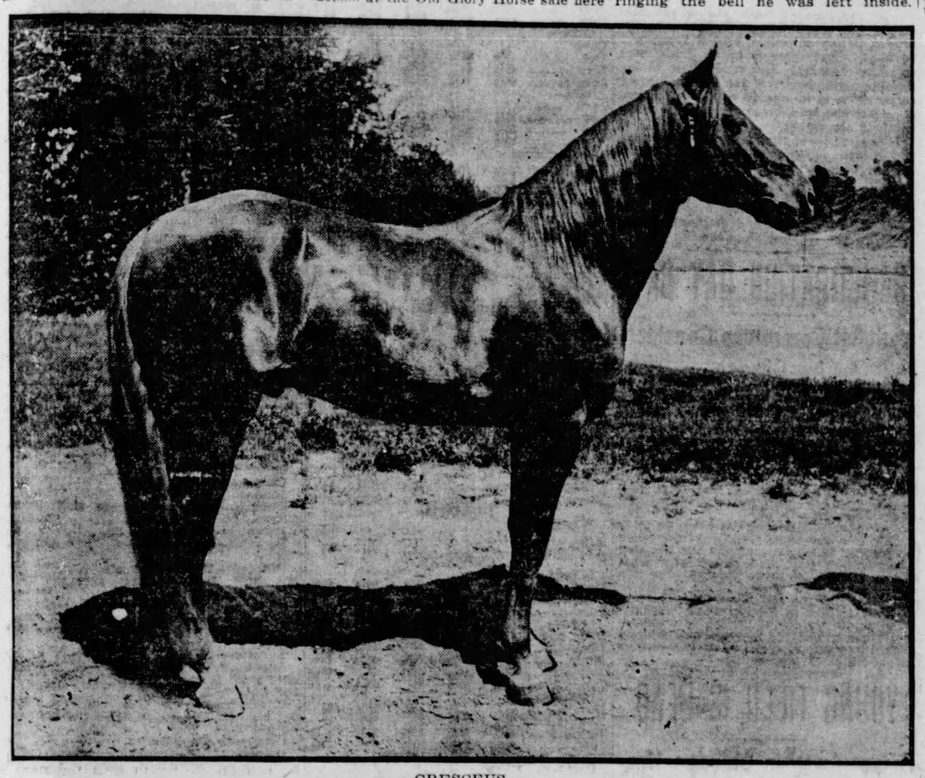
Steals March on His Followers—Is in Virginia.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 24.—A dispatch from Scottsville says President Roosevelt is at his hunting lodge in the wilds of Albemarle and has been there since Tuesday, when he escaped from the correspondents and newspaper men who watch his every movement. The lodge recently has been improved and a complete cooking apparatus installed, and the President is now enjoying life in the seclusion of the woods and the world has not even missed him. The President came to Virginia on Tuesday by way of Charlottesville, where horses were secured and the balance of the journey to the lodge in the Blue Ridge made on the backs of these animals. Game recently has been reported plentiful in the vicinity of the lodge, a flock of wild turkeys having taken up their abode there. The lodge is situated at considerable distance from sources of communication and the movements of the President since he went to the woods are not known.

SAVAGE GETS CRESEUS

Sold at Auction In New York Wednesday.

New York, Nov. 22.—Cresceus, the world's champion trotting stallion, record 2:02 1-4, was sold at auction today for $21,000 at the Old Glory Horse sale here to M. W. Savage, of Minneapolis, Minn. Only one other bid was made, which was for $20,000, offered by P. H. McGure, of New York.



CRESCEUS.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY

Favor Farmers Owning Telephone Companies.

Atlantic City, N. J., Nov. 22.—On the eve of final adjournment the national grange, Patrons of Husbandry, adopted a number of pending resolutions. The convention unanimously favored a proposed movement to have the farmers organize independent telephone companies in their various localities as a means of securing more reasonable rates and better service through competition.

Another resolution endorsed the efforts of President Roosevelt to secure justice for the consumers and producers of the country in relation to interstate carriers, and the grange favored an amendment to the interstate commerce law which will allow an interstate commission to hear complaints against unjust and unreasonable rate regulations.

The following officers were elected: National master, former Gov. N. J. Bachelder, of New Hampshire; national lecturer, Geo. W. F. Gauntt, New Jersey; overseer, T. C. Atkinson, West Virginia; steward, J. A. Newcomb, Colorado; assistant steward, F. E. Merchant, Rhode Island; chaplain, W. K. Thompson, South Carolina; treasurer, Mrs. McDowell, New York; secretary, C. M. Freeman, Ohio; gate keeper, S. R. Powers, Wisconsin; Ceres, Mrs. Ladd, Massachusetts; Flora, Mrs. Horton, Michigan.

NOBILITY ARE WELCOMED

King Kaakon and Queen Maud Are Given Royal Reception.

Christiania, Nov. 25.—The state entry of King Kaakon VII and Queen Maud into Christiania took place this afternoon. The new sovereigns were welcomed with every demonstration of good will. The weather was snowy and foggy, but the enthusiasm of the crowds was not dampened. The municipality and foreign ministers welcomed their majestys in a splendid pavillion erected at the Quayside, after which the king and queen, with the Crown Prince Olaf between them, drove to the castle through lavishly decorated streets thronged by cheering crowds.

The royal entry was to have occurred this morning, but owing to the fog the Danish royal yacht Dannebrog, which brought the royal party, was delayed. The escorting warships did not venture beyond Droebank for the same reason.

SAILORS HAVE MUTNIED

At Sevastopol—City in State of Panic.

Sevastopol, Nov. 25.—The sailors of this port and the Brest regiment have mutinied and joined the workmen, who are holding a meeting under the red flag. The city is in a state of panic.

USED NITROGLYCERIN

Missouri State Convicts Kill Two Officers and Wound One.

Jefferson City, Mo., Nov. 24.—In a desperate attempt to escape from the state prison yesterday afternoon, five convicts fought for freedom with weapons and nitroglycerin at the prison gate, killing two prison officers and wounding Deputy Warden See, and four men made a dash through the streets of Jefferson City, under fire, only to be captured after two of the escaped men had been wounded. Five prisoners, taking advantage of the absence of Warden Hall and six guards, who left today with 71 federal prisoners for Fort Leavenworth, Kan., attempted to escape, but only four left the prison after wrecking the gate.

Convicts Harry Vaughn, Charles Raymond, Hiram Blake, George Ryan and Eli Zeigler, who were working close inside the prison gate, having secured pistols and a bottle of nitroglycerin, entered Deputy Warden R. E. See's office and shot him in the arm and the hip as he sat in a chair. He sank back helpless and the convicts rushed to the gate, where they met Gateman John Clay, who, being alarmed by the shots fired at See, opened the gate to look inside. Before Clay could raise his weapon he was shot dead.

Then, as if to signal the convicts generally that an attempt to escape had been started, the convicts rang the gate bell and then rushed through the gate, dragging Clay's body with them. They slammed the gate shut and fastened it. While Zeigler was ringing the bell he was left inside.

The four convicts were then in the wagon entrance of the penitentiary. This entrance is 40 feet long and 15 feet wide. It leads to the public street through a second double gate of steel, which was locked. The convicts placed nitroglycerin under the outside gate and blew an opening through the steel doors. The four men crawled through this rupture and dashed through a number of "trusty" convicts who were working in the street.

Almost before the four escaped convicts had covered a block, prison officers were in pursuit, shooting as they ran. Pedestrians jumped behind trees, ran into houses and crouched down behind any obstacle that presented refuge from the bullets, that caused almost a panic in the streets. Several men seized weapons and joined the prison officers in the pursuit. The chase kept on for a dozen blocks, the convicts outrunning their pursuers.

Near the Missouri Pacific railway depot the convicts came up with a wagon driven by Orville Lane. Jumping into this wagon, the desperadoes seized Lane and used him as a shield from the bullets of their pursuers. One convict lashed the horse into a run and escaped seemed sure, when suddenly a squad of city policemen and armed citizens appeared in front of the fleeing men, who stopped the horse and made a desperate stand.

Lane was thrown to the bottom of the wagon, and, crouching over him, shielding themselves as well as possible behind the side of the vehicle, the four convicts fought the policemen.

Volley after volley was fired in the street by both sides to the conflict, while residents and pedestrians fled to escape stray bullets. The policemen, sheltering themselves behind trees, splintered the wagon and ploughed up the mud, finally putting a bullet through Vaughn and Blake, the latter falling to the ground, probably fatally hurt.

Then the convicts surrendered, much to the relief of Lane, who said that bullets had thrown splinters all about him. Lane and his horse and Convicts Ryan and Raymond were uninjured. The convicts were immediately taken back to the penitentiary.

Convict Harry Vaughn was sentenced from St. Louis for 35 years for robbery after a street fight in which he and a companion shot three detectives to death.

Raymond and Blake are serving three years each for burglary. George Ryan, of Kansas City, is serving eight years for robbery, while Eli Zeigler is under sentence of three years for robbing bodies at a railroad wreck.

Convict Charles Blake, of Grundy county, who was shot during the mutiny at the state penitentiary yesterday afternoon, died during the night. Writhing on his deathbed, Blake would only moan: "You don't know us; I'll never tell," and that is all the authorities have learned so far in their efforts to fix the responsibility for the outbreak.

Governor Folk sat beside the dying convict and endeavored to persuade him to make a full confession. He was followed by officials of the penitentiary, and for several hours they pleaded, threatened or offered immunity for a confession of the details of the desperate plot to escape, but Blake steadfastly refused to divulge any information, and finally death sealed his lips.

Connivance and assistance by some attache of the prison is strongly suspected, and the investigation that is being made will be of a most rigid character. This much has been discovered: that four 45-calibre revolvers, 100 cartridges and two half-pint bottles of nitroglycerin were secured by the leaders of the mutiny yesterday.

The prison authorities are inclined to believe that the mutiny had been arranged for a much larger scale, and that it was to have been a general uprising, but, for some reason, the plans did not fully carry out.

Adirondack park, established in 1892, contains 2,807,760 acres, or an area as large as the state of Connecticut. One and a half million acres of this land is covered with the primeval forest.

HELD UP A NEWSPAPER

Revolutionists Compel Printers to Issue Their Sheet.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 22.—The Novoe Vremya was the victim of a remarkable hold-up by social revolutionaries last night. Three editors of the Workmen's Gazette, the official organ of the Working Man's Council, entered the composing room of the Novoe Vremya with revolvers in their hands and compelled the compositors to set up their paper, making prisoners of such persons who entered the room. Later descending to the press room the visitors compelled the pressmen to run off 30,000 copies of the Workmen's Gazette.

M. Souvorn, editor of the Novoe Vremya, in an editorial on the subject, says sarcastically:

"If men can with impunity raid a newspaper in the heart of St. Petersburg today, tomorrow they may make a prisoner of Count Witte."

An afternoon paper quotes a man who has just arrived in St. Petersburg as saying that 10,000 Don Cossacks are marching from Tashkend to St. Petersburg with the object of releasing the emperor, whom they believe to be a captive in the hands of the Jews.

REJECTS THE DEMANDS

Of Powers for International Control of Macedonia.

Constantinople, Nov. 23.—The sultan today issued an irade approving the decision of the council of ministers to reject the demands of the powers for international control of the finances of Macedonia. Whether the rejection is absolute or conditional has not been definitely ascertained.

Vice Admiral Husni Pasha has started on a special steamer for the Dardanelles, presumably with instructions for the commander of the forts regarding the commander's conduct in the event of the appearance of the international fleet. Similar instruction have been sent to the governors of the Turkish islands in the archipelago.

Paris, Nov. 23.—Turkey's note in reply to the ultimatum of the powers contains a warning that the action of the powers in resorting to a naval demonstration may precipitate an internal uprising of Mussulmans against the Christian population of Turkey.

This is considered to be a threat, as it is known that no demonstration of Mussulmans against Christians can occur unless it has the silent acquiescence of the Turkish authorities.

The answer of the porte as a whole is entirely unsatisfactory, since it does not respond to the demand for the extension of the authority of the final agents of the powers for two years, and is evasive upon the question of the general control by the powers of the financial affairs of Macedonia.

All the ministers except the minister of war favored yielding to the ultimatum, but palace influences led the sultan to overrule the favorable attitude of the porte. The influences are regarded as the outgrowth of Germany's abstaining from taking an active part in the naval demonstration. The Turkish reply gives a serious turn to the negotiations.

Athens, Nov. 23.—The warships of the powers which propose to make a demonstration against Turkey have arrived at Piraeus, and exchanged salutes and official visits.

The commanders of the vessels are awaiting instructions.

London, Nov. 23.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times says it is reported there that the sultan of Turkey appealed to Emperor Francis Joseph to postpone the naval demonstration in Turkish waters, and that the emperor replied that further delay was impossible.

MARMORA SEA ENTRANCE

Can Be Defended by Turks, Say U. S. Naval Officers.

Washington, Nov. 28.—It is believed in diplomatic circles here that the recent war between Japan and Russia has had no little to do with the recent attitude of the sultan towards the European powers. It is a well known fact that Turkey has watched the war with the greatest interest. Japan and Turkey are no strangers to each other, for in recent years the two sovereigns have exchanged presents and expressions of good will.

The Turkish newspapers and the Turkish public opinion favored the Japanese cause from the beginning. Naval authorities here express the opinion that the Turks, who have been trained fairly well by German and French officers, can defend the entrance to the sea of Marmora with a good hope of success.

RIGHT MATERIAL LACKING

For the Responsible Posts in Russia

St. Petersburg, Nov. 25.—The radical papers are pursuing the same plan that they did in the case of General Trepoff, the former assistant minister of the interior, and have now opened a regular campaign against M. Durnovo, minister of the interior, accusing him of being the enemy of the constitution and the supporter of reaction. They also join in a general demand for the immediate trial of the governors and other officials thus far removed, making a special point against M. Neidhardt, the former prefect of Odessa, who is called the "Russian Nero," and who, although removed from the prefecture, remains in the ministry of the interior.

"All the military satraps must be brought to justice," is the cry of the radical papers. The new appointments, Baron von Nolken and M. Rheinbot, to be acting governors respectively of Tomsk and Kazan, are likely to draw their broadsides, Nolken being the deposed chief of police of Warsaw, still limping from the effects of the explosion of a bomb thrown at him, and Rheinbot being the former governor of the province of Nyland, Finland, who threw the capital into a fever of excitement some time ago by sending a dispatch announcing that a St. Bartholomew's night was to take place at Helsingfors, the chief town of Nyland, for which he was removed from Finland.

The approval of these appointments is charged to M. Durnovo, minister of the interior, and not to Premier Witte. The fact is that under the present conditions the government is embarrassed by the paucity of material to fill responsible posts, and it is largely a choice between men, practically all of whom have done something to arouse popular resentment. A popular address is being prepared tendering the thanks of the country to Count Witte for his services at Portsmouth, and for his present endeavors to pacify and regenerate Russia.

The employers of St. Petersburg have taken the lead in resistance to the workmen whose constant strikes, alternately on political and political grounds, have utterly demoralized the business of the country.

They have formed an association with Herr Nobel at its head, and have pledged themselves not only to refuse strike pay, but absolutely to decline to treat with their employes on the questions of hours of work until the national assembly acts.

PEACE IN ALL SPHERES

Is What General Booth Wants to Leave to Coming Ages.

Berlin, Nov. 23.—General Booth, of the Salvation Army, who is traveling through Germany, addressed two big gatherings here yesterday afternoon in the Circus Busch. He made special mention of the

GEN. WM. BOOTH.

relations between Great Britain and Germany, and said that the most influential men in Great Britain were of the opinion that these relations should always be as peaceful as they are at present.

"Can we not," said General Booth, "have a peace league with the heads of monarchies, presidents of republics, the churches and the press to advocate it, so that we shall be able to leave to the coming ages an example of the real fatherhood of God and the true brotherhood of man?"

TO PROTECT THE BUFFALO

New York, Nov. 23.—To prevent the extinction of the buffalo, prominent naturalists and men interested in zoological matters have planned to organize an association to be known as the American Bison society. The society will hold its first meeting in this city next month.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

TRIP OF MRS. HUBBARD

Made Journey Into Labrador Where Husband Died.

Quebec, Que., Nov. 24.—A frail, sorrowful looking woman, wearing a buckskin jacket and emblems of mourning, and accompanied by a party of Indian guides, who stepped ashore here Sunday from the steamship King Edward on its arrival from Hamilton Inlet, was recognized as the intrepid widow of the unfortunate Leonidas Hubbard, jr., who was starved to death in the fall of 1903 in the interior of Labrador. The details of her arrival were given in dispatches to The Blade.

COYOTE ELSEN, CREE INDIAN GUIDE.

"I have been to finish the work which my husband set out to do," Mrs. Hubbard said, "and I have been quite successful."

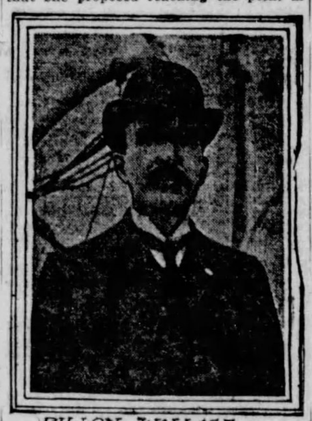
George Elsen, a Lake Superior Indian guide, who was with her husband on his last journey, was one of Mrs. Hubbard's attendants, and with the assistance of this man to point out the route taken in 1903, so far as the present expedition followed it, and the point where the trails

Map of First Hubbard Expedition.

diverged, it was not difficult to discover the secret of Mr. Hubbard's failure and subsequent death.

Rival expeditions, apparently were those upon which Mrs. Hubbard and A. Dillon Wallace, who was a member of Mr. Hubbard's original party, started out from Halifax in June of this year within a fortnight of each other.

It was announced by Mrs. Hubbard that she proposed reaching the point in



DILLON WALLACE

northern Labrador where death had overtaken her husband and from there proceeding northward upon a new expedition. Mr. Dillon Wallace, who was formerly a corporation lawyer in New York and an amateur photographer, was understood to have a similar object in mind when, with James Richards, Peter Stevens and a Mr. Eaton, he set out just prior to Mrs. Hubbard's departure.

TURKEY WILL GIVE UP

Proposed Modification of Macedonian Reform Scheme.

Vienne, Nov. 27.—The Neus Freie Presse today publishes a dispatch from Constantinople saying that the sultan, through Tewfik Pasha, the foreign minister, has announced to Baron Von Calice, the ambassador of Austria-Hungary, that Turkey accedes to the demands of the powers regarding the financial control of Macedonia.

Constantinople, Nov. 27.—The fleet of the allied powers arrived at the Island of Mytilene today.

The instructions to the commanders of the international fleet were to land detachments and occupy Mytilen at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon, unless contrary orders reached them in the interim. Presumably, therefore, the capital of the island is now in the hands of the allied forces.

It was arranged in the interview between Tewfik Pasha, the minister of foreign affairs, and the British and Austrian ambassadors, on Saturday, that if by 8 o'clock Saturday night the ambassadors received a notification from the foreign minister promising acceptance of the demands of the powers, the ambassadors would telegraph to the fleet at Mytilene to suspend further operations until Monday. No communication, however, was received, so it is suggested that instructions staying the hands of the commanders of the international fleet have not been dispatched.

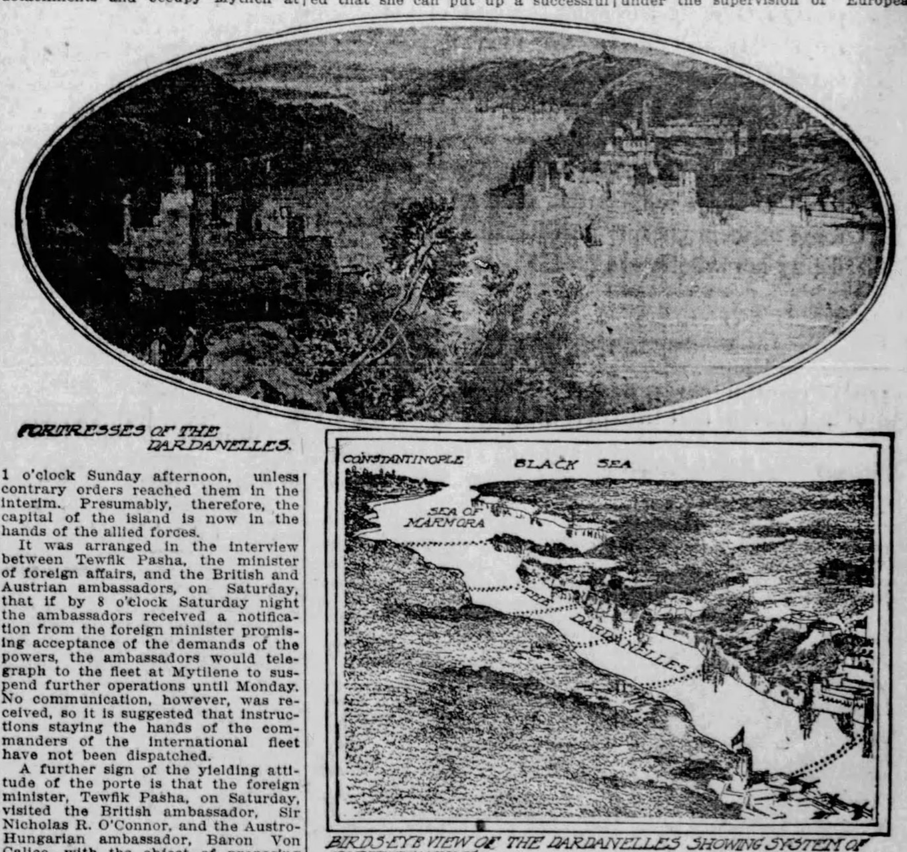
A further sign of the yielding attitude of the porte is that the foreign minister, Tewfik Pasha, on Saturday, visited the British ambassador, Sir Nicholas R. O'Connor, and the Austro-Hungarian ambassador, Baron Von Calice, with the object of proposing a modification of the Macedonian reform scheme by which the financial delegates of the powers in Macedonia should be appointed by the porte and designated as Ottoman financial councillors. It is doubtful whether the powers will accept this modification, but the position is more hopeful, as this is the first time any visit has been made between the porte and the ambassadors since October 27, when the porte refused the request of the ambassadors for a collective audience of the sultan, with the exception of the German ambassador, Baron Von Bieberstein, who on three occasions during this interval visited Tewfik Pasha. The last conference between the ambassador and the minister was held Friday last, and it was a prolonged one.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The situation between Turkey and the European powers having become so serious during the last few days, great interest is felt in military and naval circles in the question of Turkish defenses of the Dardanelles. It is well remembered that the English expedition of 1807, under Sir John Duckworth, to the Dardanelles ended almost in a disaster for the attacking fleet. Since then conditions have changed greatly, but Turkey has spent a good deal of money on the defenses of this narrow strait, and it is expected that she can put up a successful fight against a modern fleet.

The principal fortifications of the Dardanelles, which is a narrow strait of about three miles in length, are found on the end nearest to the Sea of Marora. At the entrance in the Aegean there are two old castles transformed into new fortifications, armed with Krupp guns of 15, 24 and 28 centimetres. The straits at that point are about three miles broad, then growing larger and afterwards grow again much smaller, and at that point the chief fortifications are built. The Dardanelles at that point is divided into two straits by a small island.

On the European side there are nine fortifications. The first one of these has 21 Krupp guns of 21 to 35 centimetres. On the Asiatic side there are three well-armed fortifications. One of these has 12 Krupp guns of 35 centimetres each. These fortifications are manned by two regiments. Their position is strong, and as they are situated on the high banks of the straits, they are able to hold up a much larger naval force without great danger to themselves.

The only way to make them harmless would be by attacking them from the high hills on the land side. To prevent this a continual line of fortifications has been built, closing the peninsula off from the European side. These fortifications have all been built under the supervision of European military authorities, and are well armed with the newest guns. An attacking fleet will have the advantage of having to proceed one by one, and although it is very likely that the combined nations could take some of the Turkish islands, the opinion of many naval officers here is that they will not be likely to try to sail up to Constantinople.



FORTRESSES OF THE DARDANELLES.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE DARDANELLES SHOWING SYSTEM OF FORTIFICATIONS

ATROCITIES IN RUSSIA

Jews to Migrate to the United States.

Washington, Nov 25.—Simon Wolf, of this city, former president of the national organization of B'Nai B'Rith, and a leading member of the executive committee of that association, declared in an address last night that he feared the recent atrocities in Russia will bring another exodus of Jews to this country.

The address was delivered at sacred services which were held in the Washington Hebrew congregation in commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the coming of the first Jews to America. The meeting was attended by leading members of the race in this city.

Mr. Wolf said:

"When we consider what has been done in these 250 years we cannot help but concede that in no other period of the world's history has there been so much progress made, so many useful and practical inventions, nor have there been in any other period of the world's history such gigantic wars with astonishing results as within this period.

"The Jews who came here, though few in number, were, like the Pilgrim fathers, seeking better conditions amid new environments, and were fleeing from persecution that they might enjoy religious liberty. At that time there were no more than two millions of inhabitants in the United States and possibly not over fifty Jews. Today we have 90,000,000 of people, happy, intelligent and prosperous American citizens, and at least 1,000,000 Jews.

"The wonderful growth of the Jewish contingent of American citizens is larger in proportion than almost any other, and has become so owing to persecutions, privations, and the lack of equal rights in other countries, notably in Russia, for within the last twenty years at least 500,000 of the present Jewish population of the United States have come from that section alone, and I fear the recent atrocities and horrors, that surpass in their tragic results the picture that Dante has painted of the 'Inferno,' will bring another exodus, surpassing in volume and misery that which has preceded it."

REVOLVERS WERE FIRED

To Arouse Inmates of Burning House—Two Suffocated.

New Orleans, Nov. 28.—Two lives were lost in the burning of a double story residence at 1917 Euterpe street, early today. Seven members of the Klein and Lipps families occupied the three second story bed rooms, and were fast asleep when passersby discovered flames on the first floor.

Pistol shots aroused some of the inmates. The stairway, however, had burned away, and they were compelled to jump for their lives. Before they could be reached, Mrs. Mary Lipps, an aged woman, and John Klein, a lad of ten, were suffocated.

WEALTHY PREACHER INDICTED.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 28.—Rev. George G. Ware, rector of the Episcopal church of Lead, S. D., has been indicted by a federal grand jury, charged with complicity in defrauding the government of 125,000 acres of land in Hooker and Thomas counties, Nebraska. Frank Lambert and Harry Welch are made joint defendants with Ware. Each of the men is held in $5,000 bonds.

Cases are also pending against Reverend Ware for alleged illegal fencing. He is one of the wealthiest men in Lead, and has been general manager of the I. B. U. ranch, which has several thousand head of cattle on the range of western Nebraska.

VLADIVOSTOK IS QUIET

Order Is Restored—Business Is Booming.

Vladivostok, Nov. 24.—There have been no further disturbances here and order has been completely restored. Ships are arriving daily and their cargoes are piled high on the docks. There is great activity in the port.

The warehouses have been burned and nearly all the hotels have suffered from the torch. The few remaining hotels and the private houses are crowded with hundreds of business men, who have poured into Vladivostok since the declaration of peace.

JAPANESE USED THE SEAL

Of Korean Emperor on Parchment With Latter Unable to Prevent It.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 25.—The official Russian news agency has received a dispatch from Shanghai giving a sensational account of the manner in which the Japanese forced the Korean government to acquiesce in the treaty between Korea and Japan. The telegram purports to be based on direct news from Seoul, and contains the following particulars:

"On Friday (Nov. 17) at noon Baron Hayashi and MM. Harivara and Kokubu entered the palace with the object of forcing the emperor to sign the treaty. The emperor and the ministers obstinately resisted. At 8 o'clock in the evening Baron Hayashi having informed the Marquis Ito of the situation, the latter, accompanied by General Haysegawa, commander of the Japanese troops in Korea, with a military escort including gendarmery, came to that place, but till midnight had not succeeded in persuading the emperor to sign.

"Thereupon, Secretary Stevens brought from the ministery of foreign affairs the official seal of the ministry which was obtained by force, and at 1:30 o'clock in the morning the Japanese themselves placed the seal on the treaty, the emperor to the end refusing to give his signature."

The dispatch concludes: "The entire palace, even the private apartments of the emperor, are now occupied by Japanese gendarmery, and it is probable that the Japanese will soon compel the emperor to sign."

VENEZUELA PAYS AWARD

To American Minister—Second Installment Due France.

Caracas, Nov. 24.—In view of the fact that no representative of the French government called on the Venezuelan government November 14 for the second installment of the Plumley arbitration award, that being the date the money was due, the Venezuelan government asked the American minister, Mr. Russell, to receive the installment, and yesterday the money was delivered to the American minister.

It was announced from Paris, November 16, that the foreign office had been advised that President Castro, November 15, had refused to pay the second installment of the Plumley arbitration award.

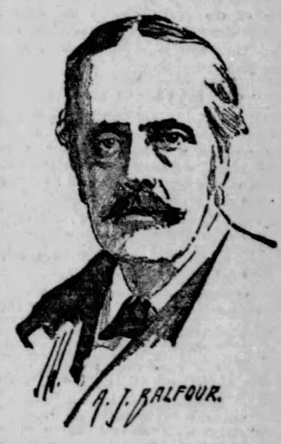
The arbitration covered damages sustained by French citizens in Venezuela during revolutionary periods prior to 1903. The judgment was in favor of France, which was awarded about $650,000, and President Castro paid the first installment of the award three months ago.

BALFOUR WILL RESIGN

Has Lost Control Over Parliament—Party Dissolution.

London, Nov. 23.—The recent rumors of an early dissolution of parliament, and an appeal to the country, are gradually crystallizing into more definite form, and while no official intimation has yet been forthcoming, the idea is prevalent, in well informed political circles, that Premier Balfour will take an early opportunity to place his resignation in the hands of the king.

Should this materialize the liberals will be invited to form a government. Parliament will meet for a few days' session and a general election will occur early in the new year.



A. J. BALFOUR.

The political situation was so radically altered during the last week that even the government supporters no longer argue that Mr. Balfour has a sufficiently united party at his back to again meet parliament with the object of initiating any legislation to the public advantage. The premier's appeal to the unionists at Newcastle a week ago to unite on his fiscal policy has not met with much success.

RIGHT IN WEYLER'S LINE.

Madrid, Nov. 28.—War Minister Weyler has left Madrid for Barcelona to investigate and repress the Catalonian disorders. These have assumed serious proportions between the military and separatist elements. A number of street demonstrations have occurred during which the troops have been jeered, the crowds crying "Death to Spain," "Long live free Catalonia!"

The government reports show that the military forces are now masters of the situation, but the troops are held in their quarters owing to fears of another collision between the population favorable to separation. General Weyler expects to remain five days in Catalonia. He has been authorized to take all the measures necessary to restore order.

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IN EVERY Receipt that calls for cream of tartar, soda, or baking powder, use the Royal Baking Powder. Better results will be obtained because of the absolute purity and great leavening strength of the Royal. It will make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor, more digestible and wholesome. It is always reliable and uniform in its work.

Alum and phosphate baking powders—some of them sold at the same price and some of them cheaper—will make neither dainty nor wholesome food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

SAMUEL BROWN FAILING

Physicians Say Noted Horseman's Time Is Short.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 28.—The condition of Captain Samuel S. Brown, the coal operator and horseman, continues to be serious. The physicians are with him constantly, and say death is only a

question of a short time. Dr. Foster stated that the patient's illness was beyond aid and the end was inevitable.

Captain Brown insisted on leaving his bed yesterday afternoon. An invalid's chair was procured, and for several hours he was wheeled about the second floor of his home.

FAVOR ROOSEVELT PLAN

Senator Foraker Presents Bill to Senate Committee.

Washington, Nov. 24.—Senator Foraker, of Ohio, today presented to the senate committee on interstate commerce the copy of a bill drafted by him to amend the interstate commerce law, in which he states the results desired by the President should be accomplished.

CONGRESSIONAL MEMBERS

At Moscow Arrested Under Authority of Martial Law.

Moscow, Nov. 28.—President and all the principal members of the congress of peasants have been arrested under the authority of martial law. Among those arrested were M. Tcharikoff, author of the play The Chosen People, which was presented in London and New York this year by the St. Petersburt Dramatic company.

THE SCHUYLKILL INVESTIGATION

Washington, Nov. 28.—The report of the army board, consisting of Majors Galbraith, Greble and Baxter, upon its investigation at the Schuylkill arsenal, which was ordered in view of the conditions found to exist there, has been received at the war department and will be reviewed by Assistant Secretary Oliver, but no statement will be made concerning it pending his review.

17,000 Employes at Panama.

Washington, Nov. 28.—A report just received says the number of employes on construction work for the Panama canal now aggregates 17,000, about 4,000 having been added to the force since the last report from the Isthmus. Of the 17,000 about 1,500 are white Americans.

Silver Service for Cruiser.

Philadelphia, Nov. 28.—In the presence of many state and city officials and officers of the United States navy now at the League Island navy yard, Governor Pennypacker, on behalf of the state, today presented to the armored cruiser Pennsylvania a handsome silver service.

INTERNATIONAL FLEET

Will Take No Further Action Until November 30—Porte Wants Modification.

Constantinople, via Sofia, Bulgaria, Nov. 28.—Detachments from the international fleet landed at Mytilene Sunday afternoon in accordance with the instructions of Rear Admiral Ritter von Jedina and occupied the customs and postal buildings. The governor protested, but his representations were not availing.

During the Bairm festival, beginning today and ending the evening of November 30, the fleet will take no further action, but if the sultan does not utilize the interval to accede to the demands of the powers, the fleet will occupy the Island of Tenedos, off the coast of Asia Minor.

The porte continues its efforts to obtain a modification of the financial control scheme so as to make it more acceptable to Turkish views. The grand vizier, Ferid Pasha, the report of whose dismissal was unfounded, has informed M. Zinovieff, the Russian ambassador, that the scheme in its present shape is too unpalatable. The grand vizier offered to agree to the establishment of four new civil agents with the same functions as the existing agents of Austria and Russia, but the ambassador declared that no alteration in the demands of the powers was possible. Tewfik Pasha, the foreign minister, also tried to enlist the sympathies of the German and Italian ambassador, but his efforts were equally futile.

The unanimity of the powers, including Germany, as to the necessities for compelling a full acceptance of the demands, appears to be complete and diplomatic circles are satisfied that the porte before long will realize that in face of this unanimity there is nothing to be done but bow to the will of Europe.

WORKMEN'S COUNCIL BUSY

In Russia Trying to Start Another Strike--Opposition.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 28.—The Workmen's council threatens the country with another general strike to compel the employers of St. Petersburg who locked out about 70,000 men yesterday to reopen their doors. The men had refused to return to work under the old conditions. Delegates have been dispatched to cities in the interior to ascertain whether they will support the movement.

Destitution is causing many workmen here to turn against the agitators. During the last strike actual starvation prevailed. The men had neither money to buy food or bury the dead. There were cases of workmen remaining naked in bed at home, having pawned every stitch of clothing to relieve the hunger of their families and themselves.

POSTAL CLERK ARRESTED

For Robbing Mails—Decoy Letter Was Used.

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 28.—John T. Waters, of Jersey City, a railway postal clerk between Jersey City and Pittsburg, was arrested at Pittsburg yesterday afternoon charged with robbing the mails, brought to Harrisburg and committed to jail in default of $1,000 bail for trial at the next term of the federal court.

It is alleged that marked money taken from decoy letters was found on Waters. He is about 35 years old and had been in the government employ for nine years.

SHONTS IS IN CHICAGO.

Washington, Nov. 28.—Chairman T. P. Shonts, of the Isthmian canal commission, has gone to Chicago, where he will remain until after Thanksgiving.

THREATS FROM PRISONER

She Wants to Go on the Stand Again and Tell Things About Some Bankers.

Cleveland, Nov. 28.—Either Judge Wing or J. P. Dawley, counsel for Mrs. Chadwick, will go to Washington probably next Monday, to file an appeal before the supreme court of the United States in Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick's case.

Mrs. Chadwick has expressed the desire to go on the witness stand again in connection with the bankruptcy proceedings against her and she has written a letter to Referee Remington, of the federal bankruptcy court, requesting him to set a date for reopening her case. Mrs. Chadwick declares that if an opportunity is again given her to go on the stand, she will tell without reservation all the facts concerning her financial dealings. For various reasons, Mrs. Chadwick said, she had declined to give much desired information at her previous hearing in bankruptcy. Now, however, she said, nothing would be concealed and no one shielded.

"It has been repeatedly stated," said Mrs. Chadwick, "that I borrowed more than three million dollars. Whether or not this is true, will be shown when I again take the stand in the bankruptcy court."

Continuing, Mrs. Chadwick said:

"If the supreme court at Washington decides against me and I am compelled to go to the penitentiary I shall, before leaving Cleveland, give out some additional information that will doubtless prove of interest. There are a number of financiers who benefited very largely through their dealings with me. If I am to be punished it is no more than right that some of these men should suffer with me, for if there was any violation of the law they are surely as guilty as I am."

5 BODIES UNIDENTIFIED

Revised List Gives 16 Killed, 12 Seriously Injured and a Score Cut and Bruised.

Boston, Nov. 28.—No changes were reported today in the condition of the persons injured in the Lincoln railroad accident, who are receiving treatment at the Massachusetts general hospital. Several of the injured are still on the dangerous list, though their recovery is expected.

Positive identification was still lacking today in the cases of the bodies of four men and one woman which are in the city morgue. The failure of identification results from the mutilated and charred condition of the bodies.

After a day spent by wrecking crews in clearing away the remaining traces of the disaster at Baker's Bridge station on the Fishersburg division of the Boston and Maine railroad, and an investigation by the railroad officials, state authorities and the newspapers, it was practically settled last night that sixteen persons lost their lives, twelve were seriously injured and a score cut and bruised as the result of the rear end collision.

Investigation by the railroad officials began immediately after the accident. Representatives of the state railroad inspectors made a separate examination and on Wednesday Judge Keyes, of Concord, will hold an inquest.

President Lucius Tuttle, of the road, declares H. W. Lyons, engineer of the leading locomotive of the Montreal train, is responsible for the disaster.

WAS A DAY OF MOURNING

Relatives and Friends of Odessa Jews Parade in New York.

New York, Nov. 28. — Friends, relatives and sons and daughters of the Odessa Jews paraded in the East Side ghetto here yesterday, in a black draped throng which numbered hundreds and whose members were nearly all New York Jewish immigrants from Odessa. Three flags headed the procession, one an immense black banner, at its side the flag of Zion and between them the Stars and Stripes.

The tiny shops of the ghetto streets through which the parade passed each contained at least one bit of black hung in mourning on the door and some of them were almost covered with crape.

A singing band of women who accompanied the procession stopped at Rivington street synagogue and with their followers kneeling in the street they mounted the steps of the synagogue chanting lamentations for the dead in Odessa. A band playing dirges led the parade to Great Central palace in Clinton street, where a meeting of protest was held.

NO HOPE FROM GOVERNOR

Vermont's Executive Won't Interfere in Rogers Case.

Walden, Vt., Nov. 28.—Governor Charles Bell, when informed of the decision of the supreme court of the United States in the case of Mrs. Mary Rogers, said that he stood on the same ground that he has maintained heretofore in this case.

"I shall not interfere in any way," he said, "with the regular arrangements for the execution of Mrs. Mary Rogers on the date set, December 8."

Russian Eagles Torn Down.

Plock, Russian Poland, Nov. 28.—Peasant troubles have broken out here. The peasants have torn down the Russian eagles on the cantonal buildings.

TAMMANY WILL APPEAL

From Decision on Opening of Ballot Boxes—Count Will Not Begin Before Next Week.

New York, Nov. 28.—Justice Giegerich, in the supreme court, has handed down an opinion on the question of counting ballots which have marks in the circle of the Republican ticket and the circle over Mr. Jerome's name, and also in the voting space before W. R. Hearst's name and in the voting space before Mr. Jerome's name, the question being whether the additional mark in the circle above Jerome's name affects the ballot.

Justice Giegerich decided that it did not, the intention of the voter being clearly shown to vote for Hearst for mayor, Jerome for district attorney and for the Republican candidates for all other offices, unless it appeared that the marking was made for the purpose of identifying the ballot.

Justice Geigerich further decided that all the ballots in dispute should be counted for Jerome for the district attorneyship and for the candidates for other offices as mentioned in his opinion.

That an appeal will be taken from Justice Amends on the ballot box decision was determined at a conference held last night in the office of Judge Parker. Charles H. Knox, chairman of the Tammany hall law committee, when he left this conference last night said that an appeal would in all probability be taken today.

In view of this action there is little hope that the ballot boxes will be opened Wednesday, as at the best the appellate division of the supreme court cannot sit on the case or reach a decision before Friday. Still further delay is expected in the selection of a justice to preside at the recount, so that the present indications are that the opening of the first five boxes will not take place until a week from next Wednesday.

WARNED BY AMERICANS

Japan Will Be Responsible for Korean Welfare.

Seoul, Nov. 28.—Marquis Ito, in summing up the Korean situation, dwelling upon the trust placed by foreign powers in Japan, by allowing that government a free hand; the responsibilities of Japan to the natives, and the fact that the peninsula would not be an eldorado for Japanese spoilsmen, said today:

"Various irresponsible newspapers have greatly embarrassed Japan by writing of Korea as a conquered state where the Japanese were free to do anything irrespective of the rights of foreigners or the natives, and that the Korean people were not to be considered. This has aroused suspicions among the Koreans. The emperor of Japan sent me to arrange a new treaty, to which the emperor of Korea has agreed, although the proposition met with some opposition from other sources.

"Although Korea has transferred her conduct of her foreign relations to Tokio, she retains control of her internal administration.

"We accept a great trust and a heavy responsibility, and the foreign powers consent to the new arrangement. The American government has already announced the withdrawal of its legation, and others will follow, but America warns us not to abuse the natives. It is probable that Japanese will advise those in control of the Korean departments of the government, but they will not be connected with the management.

"The Japanese government or its resident general will deal with questions relating to foreign affairs, but it is not yet known who will be appointed resident general. However, those Japanese who expect that the coming of this representative will signalize drastic or decisive measures for the exploitation of this country, disregarding all the rights of the natives, will find themselves mistaken.

"We wish to benefit ourselves, but our greatest return will be derived from insuring the welfare of the people for whose destinies we now stand responsible."

DOUGHERTY IS SENTENCED

For Embezzling Thousands of Peoria School Funds.

Peoria, Ill., Nov. 24.—Newton C. Dougherty, for years prominent as educator and financier, pleaded guilty today to five of the forgery charges against him in connection with looting the school fund of thousands of dollars. He will be taken to the Joliet penitentiary tonight or tomorrow. Judge Worthington pronounced sentenced of from one to fourteen years in the penitentiary on each of the five counts, the same to be concurrent.

In the court room there were 200 spectators who had heard that Dougherty would plead guilty. Attorney Irwin addressed the court. He said that Dougherty had turned all of his property over to him and that he (Irwin) had been given right of attorney to settle the affairs of the prisoner. He added that Dougherty's property would amount to more than the school building defalcations. He admitted that Dougherty had been careless and that he stood willing to take his punishment.

Judge Worthington replied as follows:

"I find it necessary to send to the penitentiary as the law provides. It will be a severe punishment. In count No. 200 the sentence will be confinement in the penitentiary at Joliet, Ill., for an indeterminate term, not less than one year or more than fourteen years, solitary confinement. "In counts 21, 240, 243 and 244, the same sentence. That is all."

While the court was speaking, Dougherty looked straight ahead of him. He did not move and he said nothing when sentence was pronounced. He was taken back to jail.

SHOTS WERE EXCHANGED

Between Rural Guards and Insurrectionists at Havana.

Havana, Nov. 28.—The first shots between rural guards and insurrectionists were exchanged yesterday afternoon near the center of Havana province. A telegram has been received from the captain of the rural guards, saying that his detachment discovered a party of twenty insurrectionists led by Marino Robau and Rafael Castillo, who organized the original band from Salud.

The party, the telegram says, after an exchange of shots, fled, some towards the mountains and others across the fields. Nobody was hurt with the exception of a sergeant of the guards, who was thrown from his horse. It is reported that Robau was wounded, but this is not confirmed.

MARQUIS ITO INJURED

By Stone Thrown by One of Disorderly Korean Party.

Tokio, Nov. 23.—A dispatch to a news agency says:

A message received this morning from Seoul states that Marquis Ito was slightly injured by a stone thrown by one of a party of disorderly Koreans Wednesday night.

RESIGNATION OF M'CURDY

As President of New York Mutual Under Consideration

New York, Nov. 27.—No official statement was obtainable at the Mutual Life Insurance company's offices today as to the report that Richard A. McCurdy, president of the company, had resigned.

Unofficially, however, it was learned that the company's finance committee is

believed to have Mr. McCurdy's resignation under consideration.

It was learned also that the connection of Louis A. Theobald, Mr. McCurdy's son-in-law, with the company is expected to cease about January 1.

JAP IS REPAYING BRYAN

Godson of Nebraskan Acting as His Guide in Japan.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 24.—Yamachita Yaschichuio, widely known as "Bryan's Jap," is now acting as official guide for W. J. Bryan in his journey through Japan, and is enjoying an opportunity of repaying in part the hospitality he received for several years at Mr. Bryan's home. Miss Grace Bryan and William J. Bryan, jr., have been guests at the home of Yamachita, in Tokio, while Mr. and Mrs. Bryan have been entertained by Field Marshal Ito.

Yamachita has been married since his return to Japan last year, and has a home in Tokio which Miss Bryan characterizes as "to cunning for anything." He has become prominent as a speaker, and is achieving his ambition of becoming identified with the politics of Japan.

The young Japanese came to America about seven years ago to obtain an education. He had little money, but a vast amount of perseverance. For a time he was a student in the University of California, in Berkeley. He came to the conclusion that W. J. Bryan was the great man of the country, and left Berkeley to make the Nebraskan his godfather.

In Japan it is the custom for every

youth who desires a higher learning and is without the means of educating himself to go to the dwelling of the greatest man of his neighborhood and there prostrate himself with his forehead on the threshold until found and taken within the house. Then, if the youth proved to be worthy, it is the duty of the great man to adopt him as a godson, make him a member of his own household and aid him in every way to obtain a good education.

Yamachita reached Lincoln one afternoon in the summer of 1900, and gave his last coin to a messenger boy to guide him to the home of the "great man." There the young Japanese prostrated himself on the threshold and waited.

Nobody was at home. Mrs. Bryan and the children were out of town and Mr. Bryan was on a campaigning tour. The afternoon deepened into night, but the Japanese boy knelt on the threshold until, at last, overcome by fatigue, he fell asleep.

Mr. Bryan reached Lincoln about two o'clock the next morning was driven to his residence, and hurried up the steps. At the doorway he stumbled over the Japanese, collared him, dragged him into the house and turned on the light.

"You Mr. Bryan. You great man," said Yamachita. "I come to stay."

"To stay!" echoed Mr. Bryan, and in his amazement he relaxed his grip on the youth's collar.

Yamachita knelt at his feet still smiling. "Yes, I come to stay. You greatest man in America. You be my godfather and help grow wise, most worshipful and illustrious one."

"All right. Let's go to bed," said Mr. Bryan. He showed the youth a room, and for more than four years Yamachita was an inmate of the Bryan household.

In the University of Nebraska Yamachita was one of the most industrious students. He gained his bachelor's degree in 1904, and that fall sailed for Japan.

FORAKER'S RAILWAY BILL

Not Acceptable to Roosevelt—Question May Split Party.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 25.—The President stated emphatically this morning to the members of the senate committee on interstate commerce, who called at the White House, that Senator Foraker's railway rate bill is not acceptable to him.

While admitting that Senator Foraker's bill has a number of very excellent features, the President objects to the provision which places the rate supervising power in the hands of the United States courts. To the members of the committee the President made it plain that he will insist that the authority of supervising rates shall be placed in the hands of a government commission.

The President is not insisting upon who shall compose this commission. By this it is thought that he does not care whether the power is given to the interstate commission, but will urge that the power be vested in some government commission. It develops that there have been some very warm debates in the committee among the Republican members.

Senator Elkins argues that unless the Republican members agree upon a bill that the railway rate fight is apt to split the party.

ARMY NOW IN REVOLT

Soldiers Are Meeting in Different Localities.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 28.—There was an exceedingly panicky feeling on the bourse today, imperial fours again dropping to 84. Government lotteries and industrials fell several points between quotations. The markets were affected by fear of the spread of wholesale sedition in the army.

The radical papers are filled with reports of meetings of soldiers in different places, and the adopting of resolutions calling for the public trial of soldiers, the abolition of the death penalty, the abolition of personal service to officers and increase of pay, cash allowance instead of food and clothing, a reduction of the term of service to four years.

The similarity of the resolutions is proof that they were inspired from a common source and show the growth of the revolutionary propaganda among the troops.

The reports from the Manchurian army are also disquieting. Many officers and soldiers involved in the plot at Harbin have been arrested, and a number of agitators who arrived there from European Russia were caught red-handed by General Linevitch. From Tiflis and Kars Transcaucasia come reports that the soldiers are taking a stand against firing on the people and private dispatches from Odessa say the soldiers and sailors at a meeting held at the university last night decided in the event of the Sebastopol mutineers bringing the Black Sea fleet to Odessa to join the mutineers and take possession of the city.

The government today announced that unless the mutineers at Sebastopol surrender before midnight armed force will be used. But there is grave doubt here whether General Baron Meller Gakomelskie, commander of the Seventh army corps, who is in charge of the situation, dare put the soldiers to the test of firing on their comrades.

It is significant that although the crews of the loyal ships refused to join the mutineers they declined, according to the dispatches, to carry out orders to put to sea. This may indicate their purpose to stand by and meet force with force in the event of the soldiers and artillery ashore firing on the sailors' barracks.

INAUGURATION DAY DATE

National Committee Considering Change.

Washington, Nov. 28.—The national committee on the proposed change of inauguration day composed of fifteen Washingtonians and forty-four governors of states and territories, will meet here this afternoon to decide upon the best manner of presenting the matter to congress. The governors generally have sent their views in writing.

The main purpose of the meeting is to decide two questions first, what day shall be recommended to congress for the new inauguration day, and specifically what choice should be made between the 20th of April, George Washington's inauguration day and the last Thursday in April, the day named in Senator Hoar's resolution which has twice passed the senate; and second, whether any recommendation should be made to congress as to a change in the time of assembling

YOUNG FIELD IS DEAD.

Passes Away In Chicago Hospital—Inquest to Be Held.

Chicago, Nov. 28.—Marshall Field, jr., died last night at Mercy hospital.

Mr. Field, who was the only son of Marshall Field, the multi-millionaire of this city, was accidentally shot on the afternoon of Wednesday, Nov. 22. He was examining a new revolver which he had purchased, when it was discharged, the bullet striking him in the right side, perforating the liver and spleen and injuring the spinal cord. He was hurried to Mercy hospital, where an operation was at once performed and the bullet removed.

Coroner Peter Hoffman last night empaneled a jury at Mercy hospital, where Mr. Field died, to hold an inquest next Friday afternoon.

200,000 WORKINGMEN

Demand Universal Suffrage at Vienna.

Vienna, Nov. 28.—Some 200,000 representatives of organized labor made a demonstration before the parliament buildings today and paraded the streets of the capital in support of their demand for the election of members of the reichrath by universal, equal and direct suffrage.

JURY COMPOSED OF WOMEN

First Ever Impaneled in Virginia—Lingerie Action.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 28.—The first jury composed exclusively of women that ever convened in this state was impaneled yesterday at Winchester to decide the issue between Mrs. Juliet Hathaway, a young society woman, and Mme. Zentmyer, a modiste. Mrs. Hathaway accuses the modiste of having made for her some lingerie which did not fit. She donned the apparel in question, Justice John M. Johnson watching the proceedings the while over his wise old spectacles. After the jurors retired they discussed fashions in general, much of the talk having no bearing on the case in hand, but at length they rendered a decision in favor of Mme. Zentmyer.

THE MARKETS.

Weekly Trade Report.

New York, Nov. 25.—Dispatches to Dun's Review indicate that activity is still large in all departments of trade and manufacture. Tight money restricts wholesale trade somewhat at Boston, but factories are busy and the industrial situation remains practically without alteration. Domestic wool in stock at Philadelphia is steadily decreasing and importations are expected. Textile plants are well employed, iron and steel works are busy and lumber dealers unusually active. Merchandise is active at Pittsburg, especially dry goods, the demand coming from all sections.

All manufacturing industries are busy. Stocks will be carried over. The general situation is favorable. Holiday trade has commenced at Memphis and prospects are favorable for a good business. Jobbing trade is active at Jacksonville. Richmond reports building materials in exceptional demand for the season. Louisville reports trade equal to last year. Jobbers and manufacturers at New Orleans report favorable conditions, but collections still feel the effect of tardy cotton marketing. Seasonable merchandise is in good demand at Kansas City. Orders received from traveling salesmen in the St. Louis market exceed last year's. Outdoor work will be continued as late as possible at Chicago, preparations for building being very extensive and all manufacturing plants are working at about the limit of capacity. At Cleveland mills and furnaces operate to full capacity. Retail trade improves at Cincinnati and collections are fair. A better supply of freight cars at Minneapolis makes the movement of merchandise more nearly equal to needs and payments are about average. Reorders have decreased somewhat at St. Paul, but advance sales for spring are large. Reports from Portland, Ore., indicate that the dull after effects of the exposition have worked off and all trade is broadening. November will again be the record month for bank exchanges, figures for the month so far showing an increase of 5.4 per cent. over the corresponding period in 1904, which was the month of highest bank exchanges up to that time. For the present week exchanges at all the leading cities in the United States are $2,854,559,129, a gain of 19.3 per cent. over last year.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Nov. 28.—Close.—Professional support in wheat advanced prices substantially during the first hour today. Beyond this there was little doing in the pits. The news was bearish. Receipts were large. Argentine crop advices assumed a more favorable tenor. Australian crop ran about 62,000,000 bushels, with about 32,000,000 available for export. Cables were dragging. Closing was strong. Buying came from the earlier shorts. Exports were 188,000 bushels. Estimates were 40 cars.

Primary wheat receipts were 1,362,000 bushels, against 1,365,000 a week ago and 1,165,000 a year ago; shipments were 775,000 bushels, against 654,000 and 938,000.

Corn prices were a shade lower. The demand was scattered, while some of the smaller longs were inclined to take profits. Receipts were moderately large. Cables were easier. Export demand had lulled somewhat. Closing was quiet. Exports were 115,000 bushels. Estimates were 97 cars.

Primary corn receipts were 732,000 bushels, against 908,000 a week ago and 838,000 a year ago; shipments were 606,000 bushels, against 388,000 and 468,000.

Commission house buying indicated a good inquiry for oats. Prices were about steady, with gains and losses equally distributed. Offerings were scattered. Receipts were fair. Prices were firm at the close. Estimates were 100 cars; exports were 84,000.

Clover seed ruled steady. The demand was moderately active. Offerings were light. Receipts were small. Off grades were fair sellers. Close was weak. Estimates were 700 bags.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Nov.28.	Nov.27.
Wheat—					
Cash	88	88¼	88	88¼	87½
Dec.	88	88½	87⅜	88¼	87½
May	89⅞	90⅝	89⅜	90⅝	89½
July	84½	84⅞	84½	84⅞	84
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	46	45
Dec.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
May	43¾	44	43¾	44	43⅝
July	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	31¾	31¾
Dec	31¼	31¼	31	31¼	31½
May	33⅞	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	33½
July	32¼	32⅞	32¼	32½	32⅝
Clover Seed—					
Cash	....	....	....	8.07	8.12
Dec.	8.15	8.15	8.10	8.10	8.15
Jan.	8.22	8.22	8.15	8.15	8.22
Feb.	8.27	8.27	8.20	8.20	8.27
March	8.32	8.32	8.25	8.25	8.32
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	69½	69½
No. 3	....	....	....	65	65
Timothy—					
Prime	....	....	....	1.57	1.57
Alsike—					
Prime	....	....	....	8.05	8.05

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
Dec.	91¾	93	91¾	93	91½
May	91½	92	91⅜	92	91½
Corn—					
Dec.	54	54	54	54	53¾
May	44⅞	49⅝	49¾	49¾	49½

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
Dec.	82	83	82	83	83
May	86¼	86⅝	86	86⅝	85⅞
July	....	....	....	81½	81¼

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	....	80¾	80
May	....	....	....	85¼	84⅛

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	....	....	79⅞
May	....	....	....	....	84

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Dec.	83⅞	84½	83¾	84¼	83¼
May	87½	87⅝	86¾	87¼	86¾
July	82⅝	83¼	82⅜	83¼	82½
Corn—					
Dec., new	43⅞	43⅞	43⅝	43⅞	43⅞
Dec., old	44⅞	44⅞	44½	44⅝	45¼
May	44⅛	44¼	43¾	44	43⅝
July	44	44	43⅞	44	43½
Jan.	42¼	42¼	42	42¼	....
Oats—					
Nov.	....	....	....	29¾	29
Dec.	29¼	29¾	29	29⅝	29
May	31⅞	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	31⅝
July	30½	30⅝	30¼	30⅜	30½

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Jan.	13.35	13.70	13.17	13.65	12.97
May	13.30	13.70	13.25	13.62	13.02
Lard—					
Nov.	7.07	7.25	7.07	7.25	7.00
Dec.	7.05	7.25	7.05	7.25	6.95
Jan.	7.00	7.22	7.00	7.22	6.92
Ribs—					
Jan.	6.70	7.02	6.70	7.02	6.65
May	6.92	7.25	6.90	7.25	6.85

Money and Stocks.

New York, Nov. 28.—(Wall Street.)—There were feverish and excited advances at theopening of the stock market today in a large number of special stocks. The majority of standard stocks, however, were quiet and rather sluggish, with a sprinkling of small losses. Tennessee Coal rose 2¾ Anaconda 3¾ over last night's loss, Sheffield Steel & Lead, Colorado Fuel and Texas Land Trust 1½. Republic Steel preferred and Kansas City Southern preferred 1¼. Brooklyn Transit 1⅛, and Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Louisville & Nashville, Canadian Pacific, North Pacific, Locomotive and People's Gas a point.

Rail stocks again fell into comparative obscurity, the forenoon spurt and subsequent reaction completing the larger professional operations of moment. New features developed steadily among the minor specialties, and the earlier leaders also held well, despite the diminished interest and trading in them. American Woolen moved up 4, the preferred 2½, Knickerbocker Ice 3, Canada Southern 2¾, Railway Steel Spring 2½, U. S. Pipe 2¼, Northern Pacific yielded 2.

Live Stock.

The local market for live hogs ruled slow and weaker with prices shading off at the close. The opening was firm and the dack of demand and larger receipts gave prices a setback. Cattle, sheep, calves and lambs were dull.

Hogs—Selected heavies, average 250 to 300 lbs, $4.85; good medium grades, average 200 to 250 lbs. and up, $4.80@4.85; good mixed, average 160 lbs. and up, $4.80; Yorkers, $4.80; light Yorkers, $4.75@4.80; bulk of sales, $4.80; pigs, $4.75@4.80; stags and roughs, $3.00@4.25.

Cattle—Good to prime steers, 1,200 lbs. and up, $4.00@5.25; fair to good steers, $3.00@3.75; good to choice feeders, $3.50@4.25; fair to best cows, $3.00@3.50; common and light heifers, $2.50@3.00; bulls, $2.50@3.50.

Calves—Choice veals, $6.50@7.00; fair to good veals, $6.00@6.50; heavy and few veals, $2.00@4.00.

Sheep and lambs—Good to choice yearlings, $4.25@4.85; Good mixed sheep, $4.00@4.50; culls and common, $2.00@2.50; spring lambs, $6.25@7.00.

Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 28.—(Brinkman, Wood & Beck's Special Report to The Blade).—Twenty loads hogs. Heavy, $4.95; mediums, heavy yorkers, light yorkers, pigs, $4.90; sheep, $4.25@5.50; lambs, $5.00@7.40.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, Nov. 28.—(B. & B.'s Special Report to The Blade.)—Hogs—35; yorkers, $4.85; mediums, $4.85@4.90; heavies, $4.90; pigs, $4.85. Calves—100; market strong. Sheep and lambs—Light, stronger; top lambs, $7.25. Cattle—Two; steady.

Chicago, Nov. 28.—Cattle receipts, 7,000. Market steady to strong. Beeves, $3.40@6.75; cows and heifers, $1.25@4.75; stockers and feeders, $2.25@4.15; Texans, $3.40@4.10; western, $2.90@4.75.

Hogs receipts, 35,000. Market steady. Mixed and butchers, $4.60@4.90; good heavy, $4.70@4.87½; rough heavy, $4.50@4.60; light, $4.50@4.82½; pigs, $4.10@4.65; bulk of sales, $4.60@4.80.

Sheep receipts, 20,000. Market steady. Sheep, $4.00@5.50; lambs, $4.75@7.50.

Stock Yards, East Buffalo, Nov. 28.—(Swope, H., W. & B.'s Special Report to The Blade).—Cattle, 5 cars; steady at yesterday's prices. Hogs, 35 double decks; slow; yorkers, $4.75@4.80; mixed mediums, heavy, $4.90@5.00; pigs, $5.00. Sheep, 8 double decks; firm at yesterday's quotations; calves, dull, $6.00@8.25.

New York Stock Market.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Allis-Chal. pfd.	61½	61½	61½	61½
Am. Loco. com.	72	72⅝	71	71⅛
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co.	142½	142¾	141⅜	142
Atchison	88½	89	87⅝	88¼
Atchison pfd.	104	104	104	104
Am. Car & F. Co.	40	40¾	39⅞	40¾
Anaconda	158	158	155	155
Amal. Copper	90¼	89⅝	88⅝	89¼
Am. Tob. pfd.	106½	107⅜	106½	106⅞
Am. Smelters	155¼	155¼	152⅝	153¼
Am. Woolen Co.	43¾	47⅝	43½	46½
Balt. & Ohio	114	114	112⅞	112⅞
B'lyn R. Trans.	89½	89¼	87¼	88⅜
Chicago & G. W.	21½	21⅝	21¼	21¼
Canadian Pac.	174⅛	174⅝	73¼	173⅞
Colorado Fuel	48	49⅞	47¼	47⅜
Corn Products	15	15	15	15
Ches. & Ohio	54⅜	54⅜	54	54
Distillers' Sec.	46⅞	47¼	46½	47
Erie com.	49⅜	50	49	49¼
do. 1st pref.	81⅝	81¾	81	81
do. 2nd pref.	75	75	74¼	74⅝
Ill. Central	178½	178½	178	178½
K. C. Sou. com.	31½	31⅝	30½	31
do. pref.	63½	63½	62	62
Louis. & Nash.	152½	153	151¼	151⅝
Cast Iron Pipe	39⅞	43¼	39⅞	37
U. S. Rubber	54⅜	54⅞	54¼	56⅝
Manhattan	163	163	163	163
Mex. Central	23½	24¼	23¼	24
Metropolitan	121	121¼	119⅝	120⅜
Met. Securities	73	73½	72½	72⅝
Missouri Pacific	100⅜	101⅝	100⅝	101⅛
M., K. & T. com.	37¼	37⅝	36⅝	37
M., K. & T. pfd.	69¼	69¾	69¼	69¼
North Am. Co.	101⅝	101⅞	100¼	100⅜
N. Y. Central	150⅝	151⅜	150¼	150¼
Nickel Plate com.	86⅝	86⅝	86½	86⅜
Ont. & Western	53⅝	53⅝	52⅝	52⅝
Penn. Ry.	140½	140⅝	140¼	140⅜
Pacific Mail	50	51½	50	50¼
People's Gas Co.	105⅜	105⅝	104⅝	104⅝
Reading com.	138	138⅝	131⅜	136⅞
Rock Island	25¼	25¼	24½	24⅜
Rock Island pfd.	62½	64¼	62¼	63¼
Rep. I. & S. Co.	33	33⅞	31¼	31¼
Rep. pf